

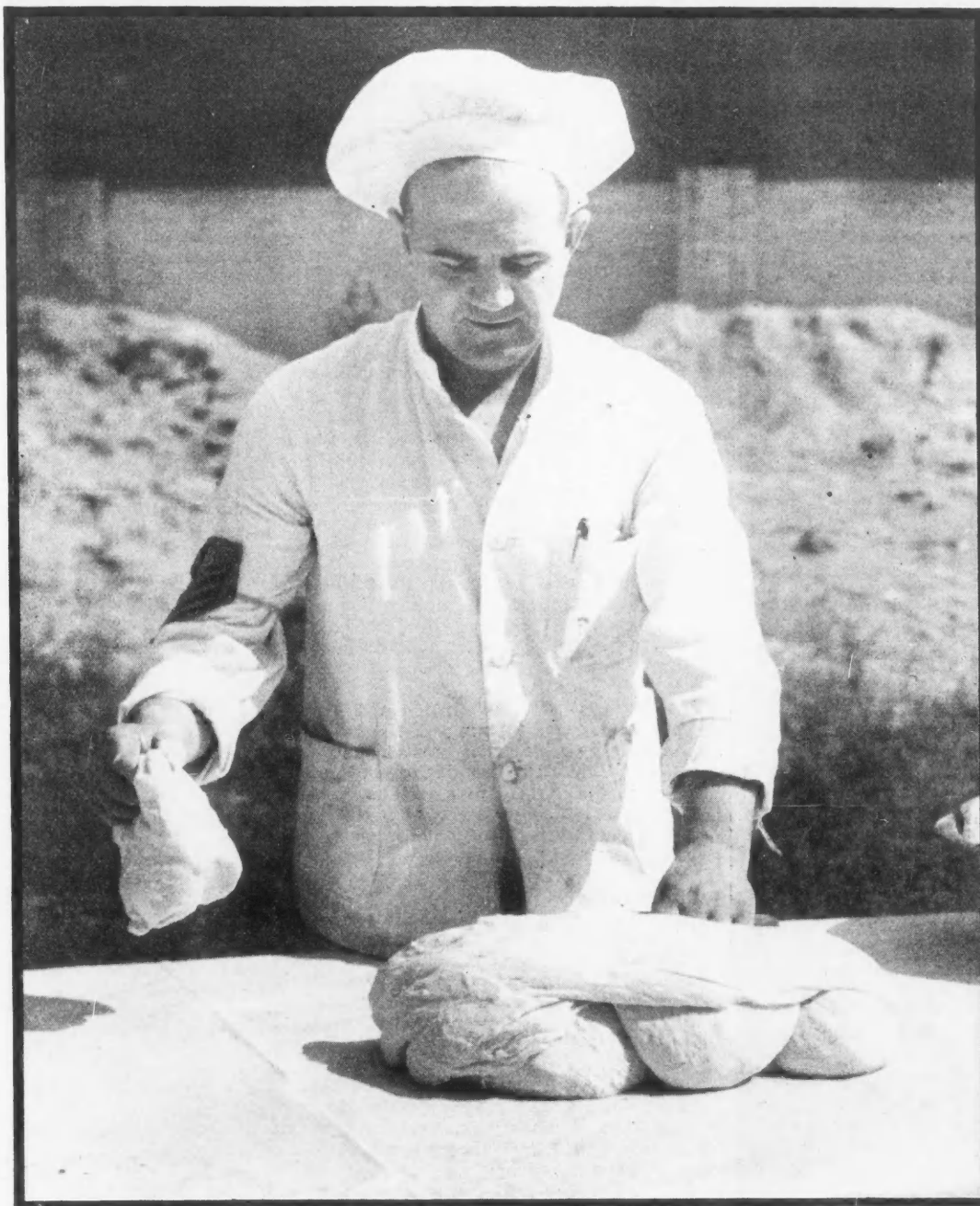
The Front Page

FROM the political standpoint the decision of the Dominion Government to prosecute Col. Drew on a charge of utterances prejudicial to recruiting is so sublimely foolish, in respect of any possible consequences that can flow from it in the province of Ontario, that one is tempted to assume that it was taken solely with a view to its consequences in the province of Quebec, where Mr. Chaloult is being prosecuted on a similar but somewhat more extensive charge. The people of Quebec are no doubt expected to conclude that the Government is holding the scales scrupulously even as between its anti-imperialist critics in the Ancient Capital and its allegedly imperialist critics at Queen's Park. It is an interesting theory, and it may, in Quebec, produce the effect desired.

In Ontario, and indeed throughout the eight provinces, it will not produce any effect which could possibly be desired by the King Government. We have not the slightest intention of pre-judging the verdict of the court upon the charge which has been laid against Col. Drew. We only wish to point out that if the Government had listened to the representations of a great many ardent (and entirely respectable) friends of civil liberty, no such charge could have been laid against him, because the offence which is alleged would not have been an offence. This might have made it more difficult for the Government to find some other case with which to placate Quebec, but it would have saved it from an action which will do it incalculable harm throughout the rest of Canada.

Col. Drew is universally believed to be a person who is entirely loyal to Canada. He is the provincial leader of a great and historic political party which cannot by any stretch of the imagination be regarded as disloyal. His party is in Opposition both in his province and in the Dominion. It is the duty of his party, and of its leaders, to criticize the military conduct of the Government. An incidental result of such criticism may sometimes be that it tends to discourage enlistment, but of procuring an improvement in the conduct of the war, it ought not to constitute an offence under the Defence of Canada Regulations. To the extent to which it does constitute such an offence, the Regulations are improperly drafted, and representations to that effect have been repeatedly made to the Government and to the appropriate committees of Parliament. So long as the persons affected by the enforcement of the Regulations were merely "foreigners" or left-wingers it was distressingly difficult to impress respectable Canadians with the impropriety of such Regulations. Now that the leader of the Ontario Conservative party is brought into court there is a much wider appreciation of their significance.

But quite apart from the impropriety of the Regulations, there is the question of the Government's unwisdom, in relation to public opinion in the eight provinces, in taking this action. We believe, as we stated some weeks ago, that Col. Drew made an error in criticizing the Hong Kong Commission so vehemently on the strength of evidence which he could not with propriety produce or even discuss in any detail. The Government has now rescued him from the position of a politician who has made a tactical mistake, and has converted him into a national hero and martyr. If the court does what the Government is asking it to do and finds him guilty it will merely make him more of a hero and more of a martyr, for we are confident that public opinion does not in any part of Canada believe that the offence with which he is charged ought to be an offence. If the court finds him innocent, the Government will have incurred the odium of an unjustified prosecution of a prominent political opponent, and the fact that it did so in order to placate Quebec will



THE CANADIAN ARMY BAKER: HIS BREAD IS RICH IN VITAMIN B. HOW HE WORKS UNDER SERVICE CONDITIONS IS SHOWN ON PAGE TWO.

be very far from mitigating in the slightest degree the resentment of the rest of Canada. Incidentally it has also focussed public attention upon the contents of the Appendix to Commissioner Duff's Report on Hong Kong, which would otherwise have received hardly any attention, and that is no Government gain.

An Early Advocate

NOW that the Government has definitely adopted the policy of compulsory savings we cannot refrain from reminding our readers that SATURDAY NIGHT was among the first periodicals in Canada to advocate that method of dealing with the problem of the suddenly increased income of a large portion of the population. As far back as March 28 Mr. Richards,

in his column in "The Business Front," was pointing out that the pressure towards destructive inflation was bound to increase unless definite and effective checks were applied. In answer to the question what these checks could be, he said on that date: "The only answer seems to be in the field of higher taxes and compulsory savings—one or the other, or both. And particularly directed toward the lower-income groups. Because it is mainly from the workers and workers' families now enjoying substantially larger incomes as a result of the war that the inflation threat really comes. . . . And the widening of the workers' holdings of government bonds and certificates would act as a stabilizing influence in any period of social-economic unsettlement after the war, by giving them an interest in the survival of the present system."

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THE BUSINESS FRONT

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After you finish reading SATURDAY NIGHT why not mail to a member of the fighting services in Canada or Overseas. Just paste address label over your own—affix 2c stamp up to 44 pages, 3c for a larger issue — and mail. It will be appreciated — immensely.

Is Canada a Nation?

see Horace Brown's article, page 5

The compulsory savings feature of the present Budget is admirably designed to fulfill the precise function here described. It is some satisfaction to SATURDAY NIGHT to know that it must have contributed materially towards preparing the public mind and may even to some extent have prepared the mind of the Government for the adoption of what we regard as a most important step towards ensuring the stability and continued effectiveness of the system of free enterprise during and after the terrific strains of the present war.

The Voice of Quebec

FEW parliamentary utterances have been so much debated at the time of their delivery, or are likely to continue to be debated for so long, as the famous speech of Mr. St. Laurent on June 16 on the Bill for the Amendment of the Mobilization Act. It was the speech of a very sincere and able man, prepared with the greatest of care and delivered with profound emotion. It contained a few regrettably hasty judgments; it is for example almost incredible that a man of Mr. St. Laurent's ability should see practically no difference between the attitude towards the Roman Catholic Church in this Dominion of Dr. T. T. Shields and that of Dr. C. E. Silcox, but Mr. St. Laurent is a very busy man, and may not have had time to examine carefully the utterances of the latter. (Those of the former he can hardly have avoided examining in connection with the Defence of Canada Regulations.) But on the whole it was a most carefully constructed speech.

That which gives it its chief importance is the fact that it is a concise expression, in the language of a legal mind, of the typical French-Canadian attitude towards the war. Its most striking sentences were those in which Mr. St. Laurent made the point that the obligations of Canadian citizenship in the matter of bearing arms and fighting do not extend to fighting for any other purpose than that of serving the interests of Canada, and of Canada alone. Now this is not a doctrine with which we have any desire to take issue; but we do find it absolutely necessary to take issue with the application which Mr. St. Laurent made of it. For he quite definitely applied it to the case of all the fighting in which the Canadian troops are at present engaged or for which they are preparing, and which is going on or may hereafter go on at any point in the battle line between the United Nations and the Axis powers, except such points as are covered by Article 3 of the Mobilization Act, namely points within the territory of the Dominion or perhaps also such points as are covered by the extension which Prime Minister King has undertaken to give to Article 3 and to which the province of Quebec is understood to take no exception, namely points within North America or possibly even within the entire Western Hemisphere.

Mr. St. Laurent's position, which is substantially the position of French Canada stated with exceptional clarity and frankness, is that a Canadian who fights anywhere beyond the territory of the Dominion, or perhaps beyond the Western Hemisphere, is performing a duty which he does not owe to Canada and to Canadian interests. He is doing something which it is his privilege to do if he wishes, but "it is not a duty which citizenship imposes as an obligation correlative to the rights which citizenship guarantees as a privilege." This is, we repeat, a perfectly correct and comprehensible statement of the attitude of French Canada; and it is in our opinion entirely wrong and entirely illogical.

Mr. St. Laurent talks as if for a Canadian to serve in the Canadian expeditionary forces were precisely the same thing as for him to serve in, let us say, the forces of General

(Continued on Page Three)



An outdoor army oven is as good for many cooking purposes as a conventional indoor one. Here coals are raked to ready oven for baking.



Fresh dough of flour rich in vitamin B. goes into oven for Army Week cooking demonstration. Army bread is source of body-building protein.



The baking done, a staff-sergeant of the Canadian School of Cooking Instruction, Camp Borden, removes finished product for inspection.



... by his sergeant-major (right) who examines the condition of the golden-brown crusts of rolls and loaves for proof of perfect baking.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

How Statesmen Should Use the Radio

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

MAYBE we might say something about the Chicago Round Table's talk about radio and the war and how government officials should use radio. One man on the Round Table contended—and with this we heartily agree—that when a man like Donald Nelson or Donald Gordon wants to speak to the nation, they ought to break right into the most popular radio program on the air and do their talking while they are sure of a big audience. In other words, when the prime minister of Canada wants to talk to the biggest number of Canadians, he should use the hockey hour... oh no, not all of it, but perhaps ten or fifteen minutes of it. Government leaders shouldn't expect the people of Canada to come rushing to their radios to hear what they have to say; they should join forces with the great audience-builders on the radio today, and share the airwaves with them, and incidentally win bigger audiences. Look what Fred Allen did the other Sunday night when he handed over the last half of his hour show to the Treasury Department. Some Canadian programs might do likewise.

Perhaps you haven't heard the story about the young R.A.F. pilot-in-training who was invited to go from Edmonton to Hollywood as guest of Bing Crosby, and the gag writers of the show made the young flier say things that riled most people in Edmonton. The lines were something like this: "Where do you come from?" "Edmonton". "Where's that?" "Oh, about 2,000 miles from Hollywood". "As the crow flies?" "No self-respecting crow would ever fly to Edmonton".

There was such a howl from Edmonton that apologies had to be sent to city officials, and the young aviator had to do a lot of tall talking when he returned to that city. Now he's with Anna Neagle's show, and we have no doubt he's praying that the show will never touch Edmonton. Horace Heidt got into trouble recently in the same way. He said slighting things about Omaha. The town fathers protested. The sponsors of Heidt's show had to back down. All of which proves that towns and cities are just as sensitive as a woman, and it doesn't pay to say unkind things about either.

Windsor, Ont. R. J. MONCRE.

Conchies Fight Fires

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE first contingents of conscientious objectors have arrived on the coast to work under the B.C. Forest Service for the duration of the war. They are Mennonites from the Manitoba prairies, all husky young men fit for military service but objecting to this on religious grounds. Willing enough to engage in forestry work as an alternative, they are still not particularly enthusiastic. A number of them are married.

Two base camps have been established on Vancouver Island. One is near Cowichan Lake and the other in the famous fishing country at Campbell River. Here they will be trained in the arduous work of fire-

fighting, and it is hoped they will be reasonably efficient when the hot weather brings its annual hazards. The fact that none of them have ever handled a woodsman's axe means that the instructors have their work cut out.

One thousand "conchies" will be on the job in a few weeks. Their spiritual welfare will be looked after by one bishop and two itinerant pastors, and their temporal needs will be under the supervision of the B.C. Forest Service and Dominion officials. The military authorities do not figure in the arrangements.

Road construction, tree felling, snag pulling, slash burning, back-firing, and trench work is to be learned under actual conditions prevailing during a forest fire. The Mennonites must work hard and fast in thick clouds of smoke, and carry on for hours at a stretch without a rest. Instruction in the use of gasoline pumps, crosscut saws, peavies, and other hand tools strange to prairie farmers will be given by skilled men who will probably have to exercise considerable patience before some degree of efficiency is attained.

There is a possibility that the usual summer dangers of fire will be supplemented by Japanese bombing.

Victoria, B.C.

LUCY VINT.

Toc H

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

MAY I correct a misunderstanding which occurs in the Radio Notes in your issue of June 20?

Toc H is not, as described in your notes, an Anglican organization, it is an interdenominational non-sectarian organization which also admits to membership persons of no professed credal belief, provided they express their willingness to co-operate with it.

Besides attempting to promote the spirit of international fellowship, Toc H also works in the fields of social service, education and War Services.

Toronto, Ont.

IAN FRASER,
Regional Secretary.

Reason for Conscription

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN YOUR editorial of June 20 you expressed the view that the public has no very definite idea for what reasons or by what standards conscription is necessary. I hope this does not mean that you have a low opinion of the mental capacity of the public.

May I recommend to your attention the brief editorial which appeared in the Hamilton Spectator of June 11 under the heading of "Most Uninspiring"? If you were a lad of the age of the many who have so freely given up their studies or a well paid position, and perhaps left behind a wife or a sweetheart, would you view the present situation with calmness? If you are a parent who has given all for twenty odd years to raise and fit a lad for a life of useful pursuits would you not agree that it is unfair to take the cream of our country and leave the slackers to enjoy the prosperity arising out of war

conditions? Equality of sacrifice, as you well know, is the reason why the public is anxious that conscription be adopted. What would be the effect on income tax collections if they were placed on a voluntary basis?

Hamilton, Ont.

EQUALITY.

Rancid Literature

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR paper has been brave enough to attack frequently (in the Book-Shelf) the sort of writing which has been popular for all too many years. "It isn't salty, ... it's rancid and frowsy."

That comment is as welcome as John Buchan's "In literature, especially in fiction, a dull farm-yard candor became fashionable" (*Memory Hold-The-Door*).

What a grand exception he was and how he disproved the idea that fiction must be nasty in order to be popular! And in the book from which I have quoted how nobly he dwells on all that is of good report; how little he paints of the shadows—only enough to preserve truth and balance.

Halifax, N.S.

LOUISA BURCHELL.

Junior Papers

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

THERE are scores of juvenile newspapers in British Columbia, most of them assuming to be the voices of certain schools or junior organizations. They flourish and decay, depending on the editorial and business personnel which is in a constant state of flux. Few of them are worth more than a sympathetic glance from considerate adults.

A notable exception is "Freedom," published in West Vancouver by Robin Denton and associates, whose ages range from seventeen down to nine. It is a well edited, well produced news review, with editorials that would be a credit to many an old established journal. Advertising space is sold on a business and not a charity basis, and the circulation is steadily growing.

Editor Denton is a third generation editor. He is a son of Ivan Denton, well-known Vancouver journalist who knew enough to go in for advertising. His mother is the former Edith McConnell, still a prolific writer, and his grandfather was John P. McConnell, who was one of Toronto Saturday Night's most brilliant contributors forty years ago, and who launched a similar weekly, the *Saturday Sunset*, in Vancouver when he came west in the boom days.

Vancouver, B.C.

P. W. LUCE.

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN WEEKLY

Established A.D. 1887

BERNARD K. SANDWELL, Editor

P. M. RICHARDS, Assistant and Financial Editor

WILLSON WOODSIDE, Foreign Editor

N. McHARRY, Advertising Manager

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CAN YOU HEAR IT, WALT WHITMAN?

CAN you hear it, Walt Whitman?

America is marching!
There is no longer a victorious North
And a beleaguered South,
But only America.

Even the Great Lakes and the Forty-ninth Parallel
Are no barrier now.

This was your dream, Walt Whitman.
They are marching, brother by brother,

Holding their heads high under the broad sun.

Do you hear their laughter and their loud singing,

The staccato music of their feet?
This is what your song said

And your dreaming foretold:

This is the day of the gathering up
Of her strength,

Of the coming of age of her spirit.

Can you hear the swelling crescendo
Of motors,

The whir of a million propellers,
The crashing of waves against

aggressive prows?
America scours the sky of its death-

dealing vultures,
Ploughs through the fury of polluted

seas,
America marches!

This is the hour that you promised us,
Comrade...

Can you hear it, Walt Whitman?
VERNA LOVEDAY HARDEN.

THE FRONT PAGE

(Continued from Page One)

Franco or of the Loyalists in the Spanish War. The fact that his own country is by its own choice a belligerent in this war makes no difference to him; it imposes no "obligation correlative to the rights which citizenship guarantees." The fact that if the existing battle-line, most of it many hundreds of miles away from Canada, were seriously breached the defence of Canada would become impossible makes no difference to him; it imposes no duty on the Canadian citizen. The fact that Canada is at this moment actually being defended by American and British and Free French and Russian and Dutch fighting men all over the world imposes no duty. No duty will be imposed until the guns of an invading enemy are actually trained upon the coasts of this country; then and only then, and a trifle late in our opinion, will Canadian citizenship impose upon Canadians the duty to fight for their country "as an obligation correlative to the rights which citizenship guarantees."

This we submit is patently and fantastically absurd. We do not propose to take issue with Mr. St. Laurent on the question whether there is a duty resting upon Canadians "to fight and die for the world's salvation, for the salvation of the United Nations, for the salvation of democracy and Christian civilization." We do not propose to maintain that there is any such duty. We maintain merely that the salvation of the United Nations includes the salvation of Canada, that if the United Nations are defeated there will remain no Canada in which we or the great majority of Canadians can take any possible interest; that the defence of Canada is one and the same thing with the defeat of Germany; that whatever contributes to the defeat of Germany contributes to the defence of Canada; and that anybody who thinks that Canada can be successfully defended without the defeat of Germany has no comprehension whatever of the kind of world in which we live or the kind of war in which we are engaged. That is our view. That is the view of the Hon. C. G. Power, who told his Quebec constituents so last week. We hope that time will show that it is the view of the Government.

Married Women

THE difficulty which arises when you try to distinguish between a married couple who should be treated as one object for income tax and a married couple who should be treated as two objects becomes more embarrassing with every successive intensification of the tax. It arises out of the fact that it is, regrettably, quite possible for two persons to enjoy most of the immediate benefits, with the exception of social approval, of being married without being married. They can live together, the woman can keep house for the man and the man provide a home for the woman, without any legal tie; and Mr. Hsley dare not compel married persons to mingle their incomes for his taxation purposes for fear of making it much cheaper to live in sin than to live in marriage. Not until the state reaches the point of recognizing, for taxation purposes, a temporary and unregistered union as being just as taxable as a permanent one, will it be possible to treat this matter scientifically, and that is likely to be some time.

One of the results of this situation is that a married woman who has earned \$660 in any one year might just as well, under the new Budget, stop working for the rest of the year, unless she is going to earn quite a large sum over and above that. Up to that amount of income she is untaxable, and she cannot be taxed any sum that will reduce her income below that amount. But if she earns \$70 more she is still not a cent better off; her tax should be \$72.10, and only the limitation keeps it down to the exact \$70. If she earns \$750, or \$90 more, she pays \$79.50, leaving her \$10.50 net out of the \$90.

Even if her earnings go as high as \$1200, she still gets only \$290.48 net out of her \$544, for her tax is \$253.52. And it has to be borne in mind that the cash earnings of a married woman are not really a net income, because the living expenses of the pair are almost always increased quite considerably when the wife works, and must be increased very sub-



STOP THOSE IMPOSTORS

stantially if they are going to live as comfortably as with the wife not working. The ideal situation is that in which the wife can earn \$660 by part-time work without adding to her household expenses. To earn \$1200 and pay out \$200 in taxes and \$300 (a dollar a working day, not an excessive over-all estimate) in expenses leaves the working woman with only \$610 net; the apparent \$24 a week is really under \$12. On the other hand it is true that \$120 of the tax is really a capital accumulation, being refundable after the war.

The housekeeping services of a wife are obviously difficult to value in precise cash terms, depending as they do somewhat on the skill of the wife and somewhat on the kind of house and family. But if we assume the husband to be earning anything above \$2,000, the wife's work in the house should be worth at least \$360 a year. If she could continue to do all of it and work at a paid job at the same time, her wage would be a net addition to the family income; but that is practically impossible. If we add together the costs of transportation, of restaurant meals as against home cooking, of wear and tear of street clothing, of occasional "hired help" and of a few incidentals, \$300 does not seem unduly high as the "cost" of a wife working instead of keeping house, at any rate in a sizeable city.

Compulsory Saving

THERE seems to have been little realization as yet of the fact that the compulsory savings feature of the new Budget—for which feature incidentally we have nothing but the warmest approval—cannot be very compulsory except upon people who have no other form of savings in their possession. It is quite feasible to compel a citizen to pay five hundred dollars to the government with the government's promise that it will give it back to him some time after the war; and if he has no other form of capital he will have to wait until after the war to cash in on this promise—unless, which is not impossible, he can find somebody to lend him some or all of the five hundred dollars on his note of hand, unsupported by any lien upon the government's promise. But if he has any form of capital already in his possession, such as a government bond or some industrial securities or an equity in real estate which is still good for a loan, he can always sell or borrow on these assets and thereby leave himself exactly where he was in respect of capital accumulation, except that he will probably be paying a rather higher rate of interest on his own loan than the government will pay on what it has borrowed from him.

This is absolutely unavoidable in a country which is not prepared, as we imagine Canada is not prepared, to go to the length of freezing every man's possessions so that he cannot alienate them. A man who has a thousand dollars worth of capital assets cannot by any process of taxation be compelled to save an additional five hundred; you can make him subscribe for the five hundred, but you cannot

prevent him from selling an equivalent amount of his own possessions. The man who is aimed at by the compulsory savings plan is the man who has no other form of capital; and we believe that this method, in spite of the loophole that we have already suggested, will be reasonably efficient in reducing the proportion of his income which he will spend on consumption goods.

This is the whole object of the scheme. It is a most desirable object, and should have the support of every sound thinker on the economic problems presented by the conditions of a great and enormously expensive war. It is not a device for making taxation appear as if it were not taxation nor for relieving the government of the necessity of persuading the public to buy its bonds. The persuading operation will still have to be performed upon all the people who have savings upon which they could draw, though what they will have to be persuaded to is not the act of buying a bond, since this will be performed for them by the tax gatherer, but the act of saving to pay for that bond without reducing their existing capital.

Real Estate Problem

THE persons who, as victims of the new income-tax and compulsory savings features of the Budget, are entitled to most sympathy are the owners of certain kinds of real estate, who even during past years have been under considerable strain to protect their holdings owing to the terrific burden of taxation imposed upon them, which in a great many cases makes them a source of loss rather than of revenue. Losses of this kind, while not in a strict sense an addition to the capital of the loser, are obviously a contribution to the preservation of such capital as he already has, and are incurred only because he hopes to recoup himself at some future date through the recovery of the value or income-producing power of the property.

It would obviously be difficult to define the cases in which some consideration should be given to property-owners who are "in the red" owing to the inability of their holdings to produce enough to pay taxes and carrying charges; but there are going to be enough such cases to make it worth the Finance Minister's while to try and figure out some means by which it could be done. The situation of the property-owners obviously does not constitute any reason for exempting them from any part of the income-tax which is actually and permanently a tax, but it does to our mind constitute a reason for exempting them from the compulsory savings feature. To take away from a man the few hundred dollars which he would have used to protect his equity in a piece of property and thereby to compel him to surrender it is both a little more and a little less than compulsory savings; it may result in an even more depressed condition in the real estate market and a further loading up of the municipalities with unproductive real estate instead of tax revenues.

THE PASSING SHOW

BY J. E. M.

CONCERNING The Third Symphony of Brahms a music critic says, "The work may be taken as a portrait in tones of a healthy, strong, turbulent, tender, indomitable, kindly, aggressive, ironic, tempestuous, self-distrustful, incisive, concentrated, modest, fiery, rude, genial man. A person, in fact, just like the one who created it." Maybe Hon. Mitchell Hepburn could write a symphony. He has the equipment.

FALSIFIER

She had a lovely face,
Unpainted lips, blue eyes,
A smile of tender gaze,
Her height? So-size!

"You don't remember me."
Sweet was her voice and low,
Bold as the gales at sea
I answered so:

"I am not doddering yet,
At which my heart rejoices.
I never can forget
Contralto voices."

We chattered for a space,
Now I am red with shame,
I know the lady's face,
But what's her name?

Some of the apologies in the Con-scription debate at Ottawa remind us of the courtly, though eccentric, gentleman who, at a formal dinner, rubbed the boiled broccoli in his hair. The hostess was shocked, but the offender bowed deeply saying, "I beg pardon, I thought it was spinach."

The dear ladies who exclaim at teas, "Oh, I'd love to be a writer; it's such a cute profession," are invited to hear this *cri du coeur* from James Street the novelist, "I don't like to write. Writing is a lonely business and hard work. I'd rather go fishing."

SUBSTITUTE FOR CLEVERNESS

"Oh no, I'm not clever," says Aunt Mary Ann. "You may say it forever as loud as you can. However you came by it, you'd better not try it. For still I'll deny it, you foolish young man."

I think of her gravy, all bubbly and brown.
(She works like a slavey and never sits down!)
Her cookies (all sizes) her cakes and her pieses
Would take all the prizes in any man's town.

She purses her lips as a new sauce she makes
For asparagus tips ranged on mackerel cakes.
And we eat 'em in pleasure away beyond measure
For my Aunt is a treasure whatever she bakes.

"Oh no, I'm not clever," says Auntie, "but look,
"My dearest endeavor, I find, is to cock.
If you love what you're doing, be it writing or brewing
Or even horse-shoeing, you won't need a book."

Band-music for the St. Jean Baptiste parade in Montreal last week included that thrilling patriotic song "No, No, A Thousand Times No." A correspondent assures us that the E Flat cornet players really went to town on that one.

Hitler says that he has had only three days off since the war began. What did he do for recreation? Shoot a few generals?

Dorothy Thompson is mentioned by a French newspaper-man as "*notre éminente consocour*." Good business! *Confrère* is common enough, but we had never realized that Bernice Coffey and Mary Lowrey Ross were *consocours*—sisters-in-arms. A lovely thought!

From the local news of Musquedoboit Harbor in The Truro Daily News: "W. A. Day caught a 12-pound salmon on Tuesday and an eighteen-pounder on Wednesday." That's an event to celebrate with trumpets. But what about Thursday, Friday, and a whole procession of other days when he might just as well have been sitting before a lame typewriter as in a boat.

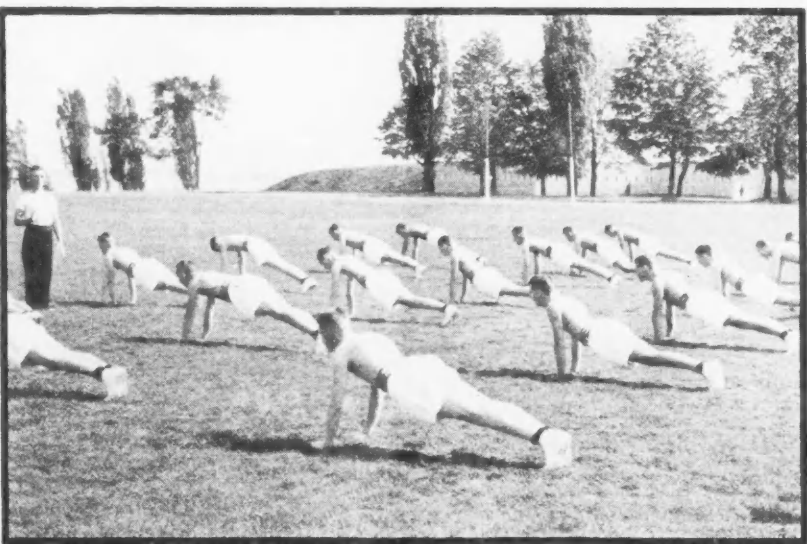
The R.M.C. Has Changed Its Scarlet for Khaki



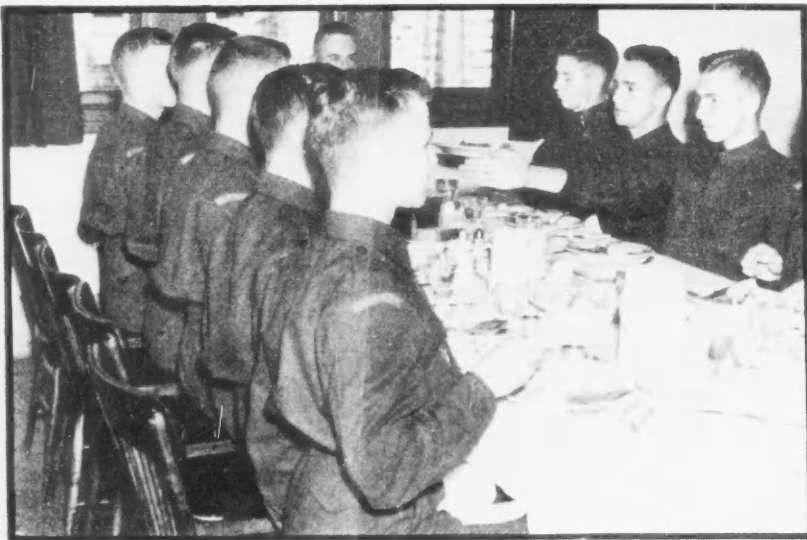
War has changed things at R.M.C. . . .

... sailing on the lake, the "pill-box" typifying the cadet . . .

. . . have been replaced by the picture of officers-in-training.



As it used to be: physical training like this and a rigid . . .



... discipline at all times (even at meals) probably explains . . .



... why R.M.C. boys ranked so high in sports contests . . .

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY SERIES				
ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA				
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY				
YEAR	WHERE PLAYED	WON BY	SCORE	
1923	West Point	R.M.C.	3	0
1924	Kingston	R.M.C.	10	5
1925	West Point	R.M.C.	5	0
1926	No Game			
1927	Kingston	R.M.C.	7	2
1928	West Point	R.M.C.	8	3
1929	Kingston	R.M.C.	7	3
1930	West Point	R.M.C.	5	3
1931	Kingston	R.M.C.	7	5
1932	West Point	R.M.C.	5	3
1933	Kingston	R.M.C.	3	1
1934	West Point	R.M.C.	6	4
1935	Kingston	TIE	4	4
1936	West Point	R.M.C.	5	2
1937	Kingston	R.M.C.	4	1
1938	West Point	R.M.C.	1	0
1939	Kingston	USMA	3	2

... like hockey. Above: results since '23.



Sand-table tactics: some of the cadets who graduated this year.

By John Webb

FOR the first time in sixty-six years, since the foundation of Canada's Royal Military College in 1876, there is no such thing as a "gentleman cadet" in the Dominion. Even during the last war the regular courses of training were to some extent, and with some modifications, continued throughout the years of struggle; but in this, the third year of the Second World War, as a result of decisions taken very early in the war, there are now no longer any "undergraduates" to succeed the class which graduated on June 20, and until peace comes all the facilities of the College will be employed for the most rapid possible training of the officers of Canada's Active Army.

After the graduation ceremonies the class of 1942, seventy-nine strong, paraded under the Commandant, Major-General H. F. Hertzberg, to the historic Anglican cathedral of Kingston for the laying up of the College colors. The class included Gentleman Cadet Keith Dean of Caledonia, Ont., the last recruit to be enrolled; his number on the records is 2828.

Typical pictures of the life of R.M.C. under normal conditions are presented on this page. Some of the more picturesque features of it have disappeared during the last two years, including the familiar scarlet tunic and blue trousers of the College uniform, which is now replaced by khaki.

The College, which is situated on Point Frederick, a small peninsula extending into Lake Ontario just west of the mouth of the Rideau canal, occupies a locality which has had military significance from the earliest days of European settlement along the Great Lakes. As early as 1673 a military post was established in this vicinity by Count Frontenac, and played an eventful part in the struggles between the British and the French for supremacy in the New World. It became permanently British in 1758, when General Bradstreet captured Fort Frontenac after a two days' siege.

Situated at the foot of Lake Ontario, where supplies could reach it by way of the St. Lawrence, the place was admirably suited for a base for warships operating on the Lake, and a naval depot was established there during the American Revolutionary War. During the war of 1812 a rough stockade fort was erected at the tip of the peninsula, but was soon after replaced by the present Fort Frederick, which is one of the most interesting buildings of the College.

AMONG the dockyard buildings was the naval barracks now known as the Stone Frigate, which is still in use as a dormitory, and it was in this building that the newly established Royal Military College was opened in June 1876 under the command of Lieutenant-General (then

Colonel) E. O. Hewitt, C.M.G., Royal Engineers, with a class of eighteen gentlemen cadets. Today there are numerous other buildings, including the splendid Currie Hall, erected in memory of the Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian forces in the last war, and familiar to recent decades of society girls as the scene of the annual R. M. C. Ball, the most glamorous of all the regular festivities of the younger set in Canadian society.

IN normal years there is an admittance limit of two hundred gentlemen cadets, between the ages of sixteen and nineteen, selected from Canada's nine provinces on a competitive basis in proportion to the population. No new cadets have been admitted for two years, with the result that last month there were no junior classes to stand at attention in the traditional manner while their seniors slow-marched away from the graduation ceremony to the tune of Auld Lang Syne.

In the First World War over ninety-five per cent of all ex-cadets of service age served in the armed forces of Canada and the Empire. Fifteen per cent of those serving made the supreme sacrifice. Over six hundred military decorations or mentions in despatches were awarded, and one Victoria Cross and twelve Knighthoods were won by former R.M.C. men. This tradition is being fully lived up to in the present war by more recent graduates.

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Is Canada Really a Nation?

BY HORACE BROWN

How many Canadians are proud to be Canadians? Have we a national consciousness, as Englishmen, Americans, Germans and Japanese have?

This country has everything—the soil, resources and living-space that Hitler and Hirohito crave; it has everything except a people worthy of possessing it.

Mr. Brown's indictment is harsh but, we think, deserves earnest consideration.

CANADIANS need a kick in the pants. And a good one, too, right in the seat of all our thinking.

Here, in front of our indifferent noses, we have, of all the countries in the world, the finest work of the Creator. We have resources and "living-space" that haunt the nightmares of Hitler and Hirohito. We have almost any kind of climate, except tropical, a general climate condition suitable to the growth of brains, beauty, and brawn. We have youth and strength and initiative. We have what the Axis powers want, what they're fighting for. They don't want overcrowded England, or barren atolls in the South Pacific. They want this place, ours, the Dominion of Canada.

Yes, we've everything, everything except the one essential . . . people worthy of the name of being Canadians.

Oh, go on and throw your war efforts, and your Victory Loans, and your whatnots at someone else! I'm thinking in terms of the future (after when we shall have won this war, because there is no other future worth contemplating), when the eyes of a miserable world are going to turn to Canada with a "where have you been all my life?" look, and when our broad and now-untouched acres are to be inundated by a human flood of hopeful humanity. And, as a people, we Canadians are no more ready to take that leadership, than we are capable of handling the diverse problems dividing unnecessarily our eleven millions today.

Just for fun, take one hand (no, you won't need two), and count over the number of persons you know who are proud to be Canadians. Ask yourself, "Do I love Canada above myself?", and see how you score. That's a sixty-four dollar question on which very few of us could truthfully collect.

The Others Have It

An Englishman thinks there's nothing quite like being an Englishman. An American gets all tingly just thinking about the Stars and Stripes. Germans have a fierce and unbreakable love for the Vaterland. The Japanese willingly die for Nippon. But start talking Canada to a Canadian, and he gives you a fishy stare, as though you were holding out a bait with a hook in it, and changes the subject to more important matters. Why, when you boil it down to essentials, the best of Canadians are our naturalized citizens; they know from first-hand experience of other lands what the privilege of living in Canada means.

As a nation, we're mollycoddles. We're so accustomed to being lucky, we don't take the trouble to analyze the "why" of our luck. Well, luck is a relative matter that has something to do with the British Navy and the Army of the United States of America. It's a mighty poor nation that, in time of war, will depend for its protection on others, rather than go all-out to protect itself.

My own feeling is that Canada is not a nation, because it has no national consciousness. The only conscious we have is the "self-conscious." We're conscious of our newness, we want everyone to think we're "cosmopolites," and not Canadians.

Look at your map of Canada. Quebec stands alone in splendid isolation. Ontario stands alone in splendid contempt. The West looks askance at the East. And the Maritimes wonder whatinell, anyway.

We need leadership in this country, real leadership, flashing, noble, inspiring leadership, ready to be the vanguard, and not the rearguard. We need great men who can trumpet, "Follow us, Canada!", and be followed.

Our leaders must forget self-interest and remember only Canada. "Laissez-faire" may win elections . . . it has never won wars.

First of all, we have to stop the senseless bickering amongst ourselves. Hitler and Hirohito enjoy our inane arguments; they help the Fascist rule of "divide and conquer."

Our Press has become slothful, incompetent, devoted to the special interests of the publishers. It must be told that it is rendering invaluable

aid to our enemies with its creation of disunity on the one hand, and its complacent acceptance of things as they are on the other.

The roots of the French "problem" in Canada strike deep into our history. They go far back to the days when Benjamin Franklin urged the French to join the United States in the war of 1812, and their leaders refused, because England had promised them they could retain their language and their laws, while the United States would not make the same promise. The British North America Act is the seal of that promise of an England busy with Napoleon.

The Roman Catholic Church is blamed by many unthinking persons for the trouble, but the individual parish priests are no more responsible to the Hierarchy than is a Protestant minister to his Synod. The Church has given much leadership in the Quebec war effort.

As one who lived amongst the French-speaking Canadians for years, and once spoke their language almost as well as I did my own, I would say the real trouble lies with the educated minority who have Fascist and Vichy leanings. Like all small groups of trouble-makers they make a big noise, while the gentle, simple habitant, rooted to his soil, follows them as blindly as the peasants of the Bourbons followed their kings, until the "canaille" rose in their wrath and started a rebirth of Europe, that, alas, was proven still-born. Your Fascist-minded minority French-speaking Canadian does not want to see the habitant march off to war, because he knows the habitant will come back with a more enlightened viewpoint, and thus his feudal hold will be broken.

But the habitant is really a most sagacious person. He realizes instinctively what is taking place, and is pathetically eager to be shown a way out. He wants to be a Canadian, for he has had no other country for centuries back. His hard-headed common-sense can be impressed readily by the fact that bombs fall with equal devastation on Vancouver home and Quebec farmhouse . . . that freedom is not something held forever, but a truth that must be sought for and fought for through all eternity.

Artificial Creation

The "French problem" in Canada is an artificial creation, smoldered by politicians and a handful of misguided university students. Pour the amalgam of Truth upon it, and it will dissolve into the melting-pot of true Canadianism. Why not today?

If we're all one peoples, why don't we get together and live like it?

There's your farmer and cattleman from the West, who come closest to being your true Canadians amongst those of Anglo-Saxon descent. They have been responsible for almost every vigorous injection of thought into Canadian political life during the past two decades. Yet they don't like the East, and with some reason. If we "sold" ourselves to the West, not in terms of dollar-wheat and other left-handed charities, but in the less substantial and more satisfactory ways of emotional understanding and genuine brotherhood, we would go far along the road to uniting Canada.

Can't we ever get together? Well, we can't even get along in

the Province of Ontario. Southern Ontario doesn't care much about anything but itself. And Northern Ontario hates the South passionately and impartially. As a Northerner born and bred, I have seen the reason for this: the money the South takes out of the North and never puts back. "Absentee landlords" take their profits to Toronto, Buffalo, Montreal . . . or the tax-free Bahamas. Then they order their representatives in the field to fight every attempt at improvement, viz., as in the late Kirkland Lake fiasco, defying even the Government if necessary.

And the rest of Canada doesn't bother to say: "Here, these are fellow-Canadians you're doing these things to. You can't do that to us." No, the rest of Canada is too busy building walls around itself . . . walls that will fall at a word, if the Japs and Germans conquer.

Then there's your bewildered, broken-Englished newcomer, who desires, with every desire in his body, to settle down and live at peace in this great new land . . . until he discovers his children are ostracized, he can only get laborer's work no matter what his former standing, and that he generally isn't wanted . . . all because he is a "furriner." Foreigner, my eye! We're all foreigners in this country, except the Indian, and he came from the Orient. If we sneer and jeer at the "furriners," it's only because we're jealous of their greater thriftiness, greater stamina, and more dogged determination to make Democracy work.

We Play Hitler's Game

There is no such thing as a "New Canadian." There is only the Canadian. Once we get that into our thick heads, we'll have done something.

How about the slimy wave of anti-Semitism, now oozing over Canada, cresting in Toronto? The Jews have a great deal to answer for, in that many of them do not wish to be assimilated as Canadians, but would rather remain what Ludwig Lewisohn called "the island within." But, how in all good sense, we, as Christians, can claim to worship a Jew, and browbeat and mentally torture his fellow-countrymen at one and the same time is beyond my simple intelligence. How we can stand up and berate Hitler for what he has done, and then acquiesce in his anti-Semitism, is a puzzle nobody can answer except the fools who play his game right here in Canada.

"Big Business" resents the war's intrusion on its "rights." It doesn't like the cost-plus policy of the Government. Labor jumps up and down over the injustices committed against the laboring-man in this country, but does nothing about exercising the ballot-box privilege, fines members who protest at injustices within its own ranks, and remains fifty years behind the enlightened Labor movements of other less hide-bound countries.

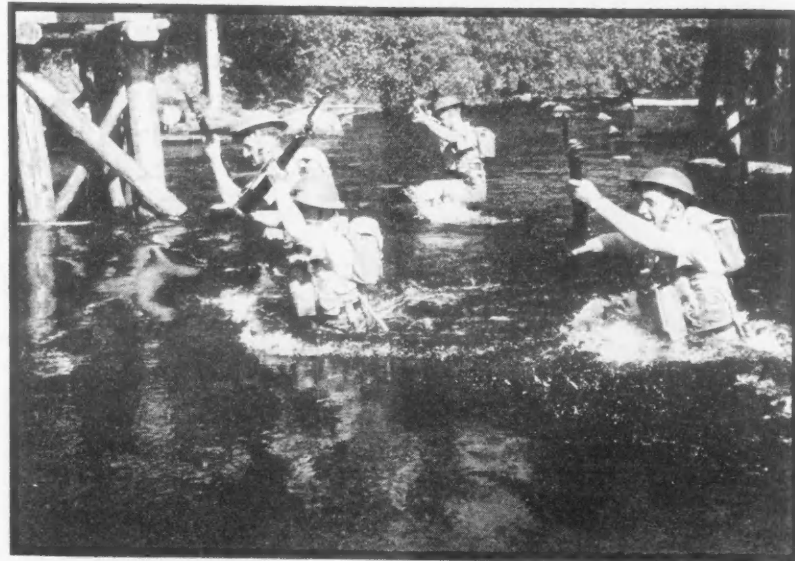
But you scratch down below the surface of your French-speaking Canadian, your Westerner, your Easterner, your Ontarian (North and South), your union man, your businessman, your "furriner," your Jew your Jew-baiter . . . scratch down below the surface of them all, I say, and you come to this truth: if each and every one of us thought more of Canada, and less of ourselves, if we all believed in a united Canada, and what a united Canada can accomplish, if we said "Howdy, brother!", instead of "Hello, sucker!" . . . then, you'd find what God knows we need, if we're to survive . . . true Canadianism.

Arrayed this way, the record is heart-breaking, but, I firmly believe, it is a record that can be swept aside in a moment by a realization that Canada holds up a clean sheet . . . the fine, white, unimpeachable paper, headed simply: "This is the Canada you can make."

Don't say: "God save Canada!" Say rather, as you forget all your prejudices, roll up your sleeves, sharpen your bayonets, and march as a great army of one: "I shall save Canada."

Then you will be God-like.

Canada's New Army Prepares To Be Tougher Than Ever



In the first Great War, the Canadian troops held a well-deserved reputation for toughness. In the present conflict the enemy will find them even tougher. More than ever before in the Canadian forces, emphasis is laid on physical training, throughout the year. Commando courses in which rivers must be crossed, as above, while carrying a rifle and equipment and in which barbed-wire obstacles have to be penetrated, high walls scaled and gullies bridged with rope swings, etc., require the utmost average speed. Men are timed on these "obstacle races" and must meet certain requirements to qualify. To keep check on the physical condition of troops, the men undergo frequent medical "reboards" — and always before being assigned to an overseas draft. Below: complete with marching pack and rifle, this Canadian soldier training for commando duty demonstrates how to leap a high fence.



And the Canadian soldier off duty can be just as gentle as he is tough in battle. Below: a scene from the National Film Board's production, "The Road to Tokyo", released to coincide with Army Week in Canada. "The Road to Tokyo", produced in co-operation with the Department of Public Information, represents the June issue of "Canada Carries On" and is described as recording Canada's Pacific Coast war preparations.



Hitler to Meet Invasion with Counter-Invasion

BY HENRY PETERSON

HITLER is, of course, planning a super-Dunkirk when we cross the Channel again. Naturally. So the choice of strategy before him is clear. And we will understand it better if we take our eyes off the French ports at which the Anglo-American army will land for invasion, and keep them on the English ports from which this army must leave for invasion.

There are two choices open to Hitler. The first is to smash landings from the very start. This could be a cheap plan, but might only achieve small results, since the invading

army could cut its losses and return to England for invasion in 1943. Further, this is only negative strategy, and a blockaded Power fighting potentially stronger enemies cannot afford it.

The second choice is to allow four or five hundred thousand of the invaders to land and then attack them with an overwhelming force in front while dive bombers and air-borne troops cut off their rear. This audacious plan might achieve very great results, but would require far greater forces than the first. Its success will, in fact, hang on a gamble

What will be the German tactics to meet the establishment of a Second Front on the continent of Europe? Mr. Peterson suggests that they will probably let the invading army get a considerable distance in without offering much opposition, and will then try to cut it off and effect another and more successful Dunkirk.

It is absolutely essential, Mr. Peterson urges, that the Eastern and Western fronts shall be regarded as a single unit and handled in complete collaboration. Preparation for this unity he thinks was a large part of Churchill's business in Washington.

with an uncalculable element—the offensive power of the Russian army. Before going into this determining factor, let us look into the major details of Hitler's ideal reply to Anglo-American invasion.

Allow, say, half a million, or even more, to land in France and the Low Countries with almost all their equipment. Hold the invaders, then swiftly reinforce this holding army with a far superior tank force—and attack. At the same time, paratroops and glider-borne suicide squads—whose numbers today in the whole Wehrmacht cannot be less than 200,000—could be sent to disrupt, not the French ports so much as the English ports of embarkation of heavy equipment from Hull to Falmouth, chief among them being Harwich, the whole Thames estuary and Dover, Folkestone, Portsmouth and Bournemouth, Weymouth, Portland, Torquay, Plymouth and Devonport, severely leaving alone the thousand creeks and coves from which the reinforcing infantry will set out in small craft.

Other air-borne troops could fall on the rail nerve centres of southern England, the chief among them being London, Reading, Swindon and Bath. Still others could concentrate on the main highway nerve centres to disrupt tank and supply columns pouring down to the coast from the Midlands.

How Strong is Russia?

Hitler, in a word, would meet invasion with counter-invasion, not, at the moment, with the object of conquering England but of thus piecemeal destroying the best Anglo-American divisions of 1942 and their equipment.

Will the Russians be strong enough to prevent him from carrying out this ideal plan? There's the rub.

Japan will, of course, strike at Eastern Siberia, however little her General Staff may relish the desperate venture, for it is all or nothing for the Axis this year, and its best answer to a second front against

Germany is to open up a second front against Russia.

The point, therefore, is whether the United Nations can be so strong in the north-west Pacific that Japan's assault on Russia in Asia will not weaken her in Europe. Here, America's responsibility is paramount. Here, she can bring great weight to bear, yet only if both the quality and quantity of her planes are as high as her production chiefs have announced them to be—if there is no longer that optimistic gap between good intentions and performance. Here, is also why Tojo is so busy in the Aleutian Islands, to cut the shortest line of communications between Detroit and Vladivostok.

A Forecast

My own guess is that not only will the self-contained Russian Far Eastern army smash the arrogant so-called Kwangtung army, which it has already chastened twice, at Cheng Ku-feng and Normohan, but that American air power added to Russian air power will play havoc with Tokio, Yokohama, Nagasaki and the whole Osaka industrial belt whose wheels must turn or Japan's prehensile power shrivels up like a mortally wounded octopus. On top of which, the Chinese High Command, though still supplied with only a trickle of planes and guns, but loyal and far-sighted as ever, will attack all along the 2,000-mile front from Mongolia to Burma.

Therefore, I, for one, believe that Japan's assault on Eastern Siberia will not affect Stalin's power in Europe against Hitler; in fact, it would indeed be surprising if the Russians do not pearl-harbor Tokio and Yokohama before Tojo can Vladivostok.

Yet the main question is still unanswered, and it will bear recapitulation. For Stalin to be able just to hold Hitler is not enough. Will he have sufficient power by attack or threat to contain the land and air forces Hitler requires for the overwhelming of the invading Anglo-American army?

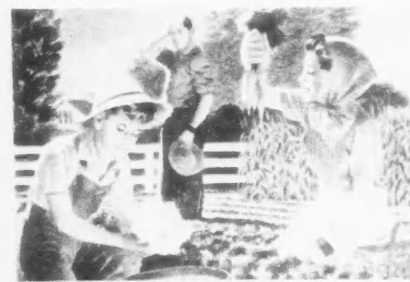
This appears to be the crux, the fateful crux, of the whole strategic position in Europe today. Yet is it, summarized in this mathematical way, leaving out of account what good generalship can do with good troops? Let us, therefore, urgently, instantly, shed our democratic inclination to hang separately and reform our habit of regarding the Russian and Anglo-American fronts as two fronts, for they are one common front, though half Europe separates them.

Once the two armies operate as one army, the whole structure of the war changes. At once they will come to each other's help as the right wing of a single force comes to the aid of the left wing because both are under one commander. Besides the imperative need of singleness of command in the field, we democracies have for-

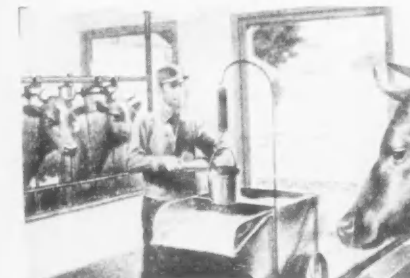
How to serve better meals — and help Canada's War Effort



FRUITS—Every part of the body needs vitamin C. Tomatoes, oranges and grapefruit—fresh or canned—are rich in this vitamin. Nutritious menus may include one or more of these, or their juices, every day. Tomatoes may be added to soups, stews and gravies. Serve one other fruit daily: fresh fruits in season—such as strawberries; canned fruits or cooked dried fruits. Canned and quick-frozen fruits retain their vitamins.



VEGETABLES—Plan your menus to include one or more servings daily of potatoes and two servings of other vegetables—a leafy green one frequently. It is suggested that some vegetables be served raw—as appetizers or in salads, for instance. Chefs advise cooking all vegetables in small amounts of water in covered vessels, and only until tender. Use the juices, too. Store fresh vegetables in the refrigerator. Canned and quick-frozen vegetables retain their vitamins.



MILK—The best source of calcium is milk. Calcium is the mineral most used by nature in building our bodies. Use milk, fresh, evaporated, dried, or in the form of cheese and ice cream. Five ounces of Canadian cheese equal a quart of milk in food value. Adults require the equivalent of a pint of milk daily; children a quart. In figuring your family's quota, count the milk used in cooking, too.

ONE of the most effective ways to co-operate with the wartime nutrition program is to increase your use of fruits, vegetables, milk and its products.

Governmental and private health agencies have two good reasons for wanting every family to eat more of these foods in addition to the meats, breads, cereals and other elements which should continue to be a substantial part of a good diet.

First, *your health*. Fruits, vegetables, and milk, important in times of peace, are even more vital to the health and efficiency of our nation in times of war. They contain an abundance of the elements which help to protect us from disease, and also to attain that robust good health which enables us to do our work more effectively.

Second, *our war effort*. Responsible officials tell us that using more fresh fruits, vegetables and milk, especially those produced locally, will release shipping facilities. It will also help provide larger reserves of easily transported foods such as meats and various dehydrated foods, for shipment to our armed forces and to our allies.

Even though you think that your family is already well fed, it will pay you to *make sure* that they are eating enough fruits, vegetables and milk, along with the other essential foods. There are some suggestions on this page for getting more of them into your family's diet. Metropolitan will send you the free booklets, "Metropolitan Cook Book" and "Food for Health in Peace and War." They contain much information about planning nutritious meals. Address: Booklet Department 77-42, Canadian Head Office, Ottawa.

An interesting 10-minute technical movie on food and health "PROOF OF THE PUDGING" is being shown throughout Canada. Be sure to see it when it comes to your theatre.

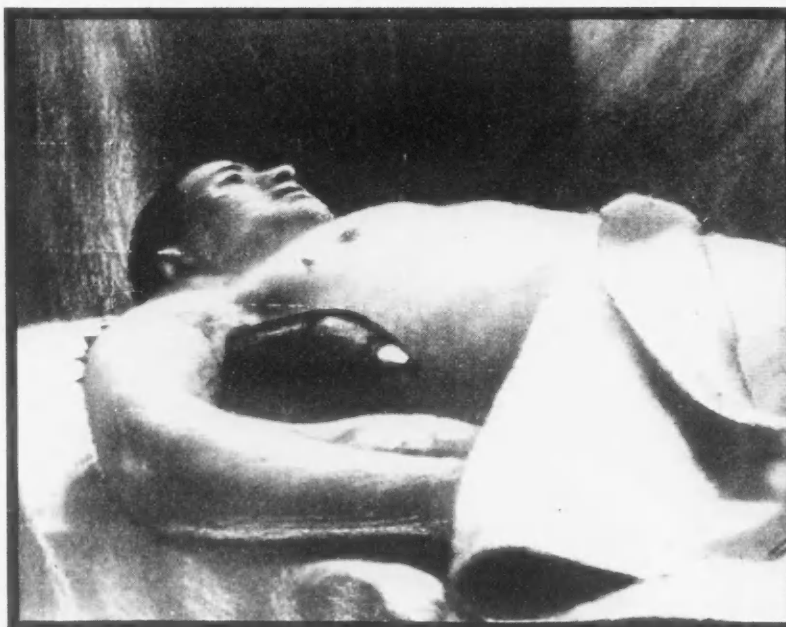
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A picture which probably falls into the "believe it or not" category is this radioed photo from the Russian front. The story, according to the caption, is that "Red Army man Nikolay Bystrikov was wounded with a 50-millimetre mine in his right shoulder; the mine did not explode but became imbedded in the muscle of the shoulder, threatening to explode every minute . . . the wounded man was carried from the field of action to a field hospital where a Soviet surgeon, disregarding deadly danger, operated on Bystrikov and extracted the mine." The caption adds that the "operation was successful and the soldier recovered."

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gotten something else—that it is the nature of good troops to fight best when they are deliberately put into desperate straits by a trusted commander. We have forgotten that victory is surer if snatched from the very jaws of danger, for then good troops rise to superhuman efforts.

So far, in our pussyfooting faith in sheer quantity, we have allowed the enemy to take advantage of this deep military truth while we have denied ourselves its application, dithering like an old lady at a busy road crossing. Unless our invasion generals call upon this latent characteristic of good troops, we can only hope for a stalemate for another two years with colossal heart-breaking sacrifices. So decisive, my masters, is even the simplest of the first principles of warfare.

A Single Command

For myself, I believe that if the United Nations Supreme Council will appoint a single commander for the two-front assault on Germany, Hitler will not be able to create a super-Dunkirk in the West. More, the three armies have undoubtedly even the strength to crush him this year, but will national pride and, to be charitable, the unconscious jealousies of professional soldiers prevent us from fighting according to the first principles of the situation?

The avoidance of this criminal pettiness will depend entirely on the calibre of the men commanding the British and American armies of invasion. The natures of these commanders must be as big as their tactical skill is great, or there will be disaster. The smallest canker of false pride might cause a wrong decision at the critical moment when nerves are at breaking point. One single major blunder might lose the campaign. Only commanders of vision and of big moral stature should be chosen. Naturally, give them able staff officers. They must also have the humanity to employ the V-armies with sympathy as well as with military sagacity, or the sensitive zeal of the most ardent will turn to indifference, even to hatred. War is only incidentally a matter of machines.

But I cannot believe that Churchill and Roosevelt, stung to their very hearts with disappointments over trusted commanders, have not appointed fitting ones for invasion. Hence my belief that Hitler will not be able to carry out his ideal plan.

As to details, if we cannot assume that the combined British and American air forces can sweep the Luftwaffe from the Channel sky and even a hundred miles into France, while the Russian air force and army rampage from the Arctic to the Black Sea, why are we even talking of invasion? As our leaders are talking of invasion, we must have the planes.

Adds Up to This

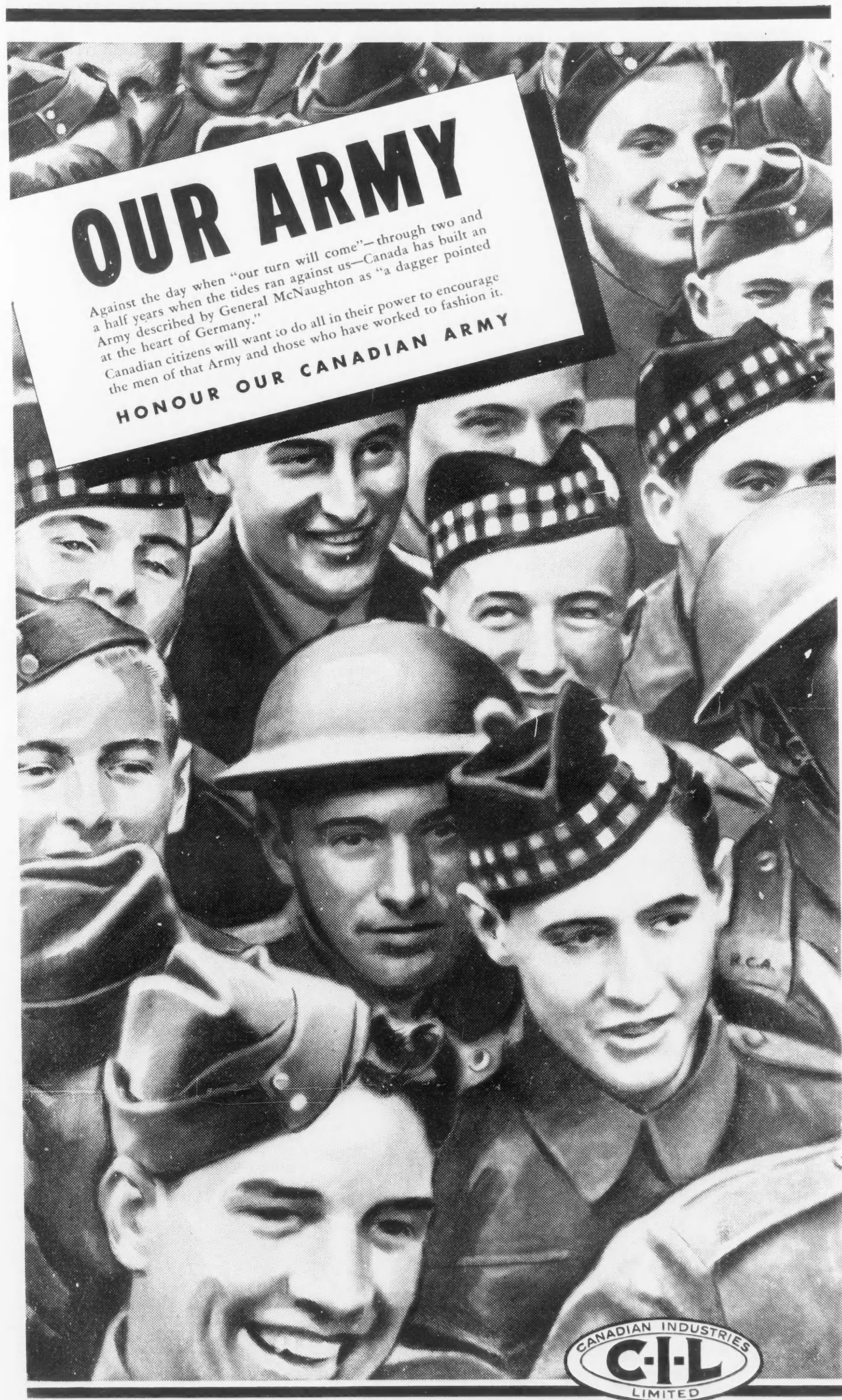
It all adds up to this, as I see it. If Hitler merely fights invasion on the coast, and not too hard, we will know that he is enticing the Anglo-American army into Europe to destroy it.

If after succeeding in springing this trap he does not then invade England in full flood or does not then turn his full fury on Russia, we shall know that he knows he cannot win the war. For then he will be fighting defensively on both fronts, with American might growing daily.

Yet, a moment. Would the United Nations not lose the war if Hitler did succeed in trapping the Anglo-American invasion army? Why should they? He will not even be able to conquer England, if the Russian army stands and the Russian army will stand. It is growing stronger every month while the German army is getting weaker. But when then will Hitler be defeated? That will mainly depend on the morale of the German people.

Then, obliteration of German cities from the air together with an advance by the Russian army will alone make possible a new invasion by the Anglo-American army some time in 1943.

But if this year the two fronts can both be loyal to one commander, the United Nations will not miss the moment of victory in 1942. Instead of there being even the possibility of a super-Dunkirk, there would then be a combined march on Berlin.



OUR ARMY

Against the day when "our turn will come"—through two and a half years when the tides ran against us—Canada has built an Army described by General McNaughton as "a dagger pointed at the heart of Germany."

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THE OTTAWA LETTER

Taxing Us Into Forgetting Conscription

BY G. C. WHITTAKER

QUITE of his own accord Mr. Ilsley assured us in his Budget Speech that he was too hard-pressed in his budget-making by stark necessities to have any consideration to spare for political angles. And Mr. Ilsley is an honorable man. We must accept that assurance. But we wonder why he interpolated it in his recital of fiscal facts. Did it occur to him that he might be suspected of having some other aim in his budget than merely making financial provision for the winning of the war? Suspected, say, of carrying the torch for the winning of the war (and the peace also) through the good offices of the Mackenzie King Government exclusively? But for that interpolated voluntary assurance, coming from so honorable a man, it is just

possible that there might have been those ill-natured enough to accuse him of making the blow of his taxation pole-axe heavy enough to induce forgetfulness on the part of the taxpayers of the shortcomings of the King Government of its vulnerable position in the matter of conscription, for example. Indeed, we might ourselves have harbored just such a base suspicion, because, although we now know that nothing was further from Mr. Ilsley's deficit- and inflation-laden mind, the budget seems likely to have just that effect.

Who Will Remember?

Who is going to remember that one set of Cabinet Ministers (including the Prime Minister) are saying that Mr. King's bill doesn't mean conscription while another set of their colleagues are giving assurance that it does mean conscription and that both sets are asking Parliament to enact the bill for these opposite reasons, when he is trying to figure out what his taxes are going to be under this most bewildering of all budgets and then trying to determine how he is going to pay the staggering amount his arithmetic has evolved? Better still, who, even among the have-nots, is going to find any allurement in Mr. Coldwell's theoretical C.C.F. program for conscription of wealth when it is plain to the most unmathematically-minded that Mr. Ilsley is leaving hardly a vestige of effective wealth in private hands? Conscription and its Tory and rebel Liberal proponents are submerged in

the flood of patriotic trouble the Finance Minister has loosed on all but the destitute, and the radical wealth-conscriptionists are left to paw empty air.

On his own voluntary testimony we have to acquit Mr. Ilsley of having plotted or even contemplated all this. He is an honorable man. But he could not have achieved greater political effect had political effect been a major aim. Mr. Roosevelt proposed to Congress a few weeks ago that a ceiling of \$25,000 be placed on income after taxes. And we are quite sure Mr. Roosevelt expected that proposal to be regarded as a political move. But the President is a piker compared with Mr. Ilsley. To have an income of \$25,000 after taxes in Canada you would have to have an income before taxes of something between \$200,000 and \$300,000, and even if you had half a million before taxes you wouldn't have enough after taxes and the subsistence allowance of \$25,000 to buy many furs or diamonds with the 25% excise stamps on them—only about \$12,000 in fact. And to get down to more understandable figures, if you should have \$25,000 as an income rather than what the Finance Minister unfeelingly refers to as a residual of what was once your income, you will be allowed to keep out of it \$10,154 if you are married and about \$9,500 if you are single. And if your bare wartime needs amount to only \$5,000 you will have to get out and earn yourself around \$10,000.

But while it turns out to be unintentionally a clever budget politically it is also a pretty smart one economically. The trouble with heavy taxation, especially business taxation, is the danger of destroying the incentive towards earning the basis of taxation. Why labor to earn more if every dollar you earn increases the tax rate on all your earnings up to the point where it becomes 100% on part of them if you are an incorporated company or can be as high as 98% or thereabouts if you are a person? Mr. Ilsley protests that he counts largely on patriotic considerations to provide the incentive but he hedges that bet a little. He does it with his refunds of profits and personal income taxes. A company, for example, has to reach a point in wartime profits where it pays in 100% of its excess profits in order to be entitled to the 20% refund after the war to cushion its transition to peacetime operations. If it brings its profits up to that point it pays 30% on all its profits and 100% on profits above it and gets the refund credit. But if it comes just under that particular profit point it will pay instead 40% on all its profits because this will give the Treasury just a little more than the other rates but it won't be entitled to any refund. By squeezing out a fraction more profit it will pay at the 100% on excess profits but will establish the refund. Up to a point there is also some measure of incentive created by the post-war credit for individuals, although it is pretty well counter-balanced by the steep incline in the tax rate for every amount by which income is increased.

Pay-as-You-Earn

From the point of view of government business also the budget is smart. By associating the pay-as-you-earn principle in tax collection with a pay-as-you-fight principle in wartime spending Mr. Ilsley reduces to a minimum the bad-debt factor in his business—makes the job of his colleague Mr. Gibson that much easier. It is going to make the going tough for both business and individuals for a while until they adjust themselves to either not having even the handling of that part of their income that the Finance Minister wants or to have their handling of it limited to taking it in

and forking it out at practically the same time. But there will be no temptation any longer, nor any opportunity, to spend it on scarce commodities in competition with the demands of the war effort. And with the taxes at the rates now imposed, the pay-as-you-earn method, with collection at the source where that is possible, was about the only way of making sure that the tax collector got his due.

Some realists in the realm of economics protest that Mr. Ilsley would not have had to crack down so hard with taxes now in order to curb inflation if the administration of which he is a member had not promoted inflation last year by insisting on cost-of-living bonuses for a large section of the population whether they were demanded or not. Whether the Ottawa brain-trusters who maintained at the time that these bonuses were not inflationary would venture to dispute the realists now is not of much consequence, since all that water is now over the dam. There is criticism too that there is an inflationary gap in the taxation treatment of young single people without responsibilities and with medium incomes enhanced by wartime conditions as compared with that of married people with the responsibilities of their condition. But to judge by the amount of space taken up every day in the social pages of the newspapers by reports of weddings these wartime betterments in income must be rapidly reducing the unmarried element in the community to a minimum.

It occurs to our own lay mind that there are a good many commodities which escape Mr. Ilsley's sumptuary taxes that are just as much in the luxury or non-essential class as fountain pens and fur coats, soft drinks and cigarettes and some of the other things that are placed in disrepute by the new excise imposts. We could identify a good many nick-nacks and gimcracks that we would like to see taxed off the market in the interest of communal good taste and a better way of life but they are allowed to go free while ladies' hand-bags and men's pipes are soaked.

But Mr. Ilsley will get many more credits than criticisms for this very remarkable total-war budget. And, incidentally, should it somehow fall short of drowning out completely the memory of the King Government's performance on conscription that would not necessarily mean any loss to Mr. Ilsley. Should conscription or default on conscription have the effect of disturbing Mr. King's tenure of office, this all-out fiscal legislation is not likely to injure the Finance Minister's chances for the succession.



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Photo by Dr. J. MacLeod.

At the recent Maritime Art Convention in Fredericton, N.B., a unique feature was a meeting open to the public, entitled "Art in Action." Various Maritime artists here demonstrated their technique. The most eye-filling work was the mural of Miller Brittain, which he is doing for the Saint John Tuberculosis Hospital and which represents causes of tuberculosis. Above: Mr. Brittain is shown at work on one of the panels. The figure immediately above him seems to be something of a self-portrait.



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THERE has long been a suspicion, even among the English-speaking population of Canada, that in time of war the military organization of this country—perhaps because of a not unpraiseworthy concentration upon its prime business of fighting the enemy—has not given adequate attention to the special psychological problems which arise in the army of a bilingual country; or in other words, that it has done very much less than it might have done to consider the feelings of individual French-speaking Canadians who come under its charge in units which are predominantly English-speaking.

There have been plenty of evidences to support this suspicion, but they are not often brought to the attention of English-speaking Can-

adians, and when they are there is sometimes a disposition to question the authenticity of their sources.

Most readers, it may be assumed, will be prepared to admit the authenticity of a letter which is vouched for by so high an authority as *Relations*, the Montreal monthly published under Jesuit direction by the Ecole Sociale Populaire, especially when it contains in itself no inherent improbabilities and is written in the tone and language of an educated and reasonable man. It appeared in the June issue of the magazine.

"So, after my four months' training, as I was unwilling to sign up for overseas service, I was conscripted for coast defence. In November 1941 I arrived at—, and since then I have been in these parts. Here I have to point out some-

THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Difficulties of a Bilingual Army

BY B. K. SANDWELL

thing on the subject of voluntary enlistment. A soldier who signs up for overseas (Active Army) has the advantage of choosing the branch in which he prefers to serve and taking the appropriate instruction; he can thus attain something of a position. On the other hand, the man who does not sign up for overseas loses these advantages. If we want to do our share towards the defence of Canada in Canada... we cannot go into aviation nor into the navy; we must content ourselves as privates in the army, and even there, several branches are closed to us. I had to choose between the infantry, the artillery, and the machine-guns; I chose the machine-guns. All three branches alike bring us here.

"Here I am then attached to the—Regiment, I belong to—Company, and my platoon is—. It is an 'English' regiment. We have not a single French officer, not a sergeant nor a corporal! Yet there are about forty of us French Canadians out of forty-five men in the platoon.

"We have a Captain and a sergeant-major who have a deadly hatred for French Canadians. As we are unwilling to sign up for Europe we are put through all kinds of grief, and it is incredible how much we have had to undergo since we came here. The training is very hard and sometimes very painful, especially when we know that it is always our platoon which gets the worst of it because we are 'just recruits'...

"On the religious side we are not as free as we ought to be. When the sergeant-major has a chance to prevent our going to Mass he is delighted to do so and lets us know it. One of my companions who was talking with him lately heard him utter this gem, that we Catholics were the members of the fifth column and the Holy Father was its international leader!

"How can French and English be expected to get along together when such injustices as these happen? Morale is very low and we are very discouraged. Drinking is heavy, and vice and debauchery are common.

"We rise at six, and in the evening we are still at work after eleven o'clock. We never know from one minute to another what will happen next. The alarm sounds and we have to take up our guard positions, and that may last two hours or twenty-four hours, sometimes even forty-eight hours. We get no leave, and we are subject to duty twenty-four hours a day. We are entitled to one leave of two weeks per year of service. I assure you that the holidays which I spent here were very sad ones."

IT IS this sort of thing, much of which seems as if it should be easily avoidable, which goes far towards maintaining the hostility of French Canada towards conscription, and which unless more care is taken will end by causing that hostility to extend even to compulsory service within the country. French-Canadian soldiers should, to the utmost limits of possibility, be provided with non-commissioned officers of their own race. It would be impossible to lay down any such rule regarding commissioned officers, since it is most desirable that an officer should be equally capable of commanding French or English troops and should have an equal opportunity to do so, whether he himself be French or English (in the sense, of course, of English-speaking). But a man who hates French-Canadians and makes no effort to obscure the fact does not seem likely to make a very good officer in any kind of charge, and certainly the training which officers undergo should include some instruction calculated to diminish that prejudice. (A slight knowledge of the French language would be an excellent beginning, but it is obvious

that the military authorities can hardly undertake to impart that knowledge in the middle of a war to persons who have succeeded in dodging it in times of peace.)

Readers familiar with the nature of army organization will at once perceive that the writer of this letter cannot have had the slightest idea of the rights which pertain to him as a private in His Majesty's uniform, and which, if he availed himself of them, would protect him from much of the annoyance which he describes. One can only suppose that there is some serious failure, in the case of compulsory service trainees speaking the French language, to communicate to them a proper idea of the significance of the "King's Regulations and Orders for the Army," many of which are expressly provided for the prevention of just this sort of thing. The writer of the letter also fails to make it clear

whether the long hours of duty to which he refers were a special and temporary condition due to suspected enemy proximity, or were part of a process of night training. He showed, indeed, no appreciation whatever of the significance of any of the work in which he is engaged. It is no part of the army system to subject men to periods of prolonged overwork except when it is imperatively necessary for a military objective; and we can hardly imagine that any military objective of the Canadian home defence forces would be such as to justify very much of the kind of thing that this writer describes.

Our reason for publishing his letter is not to endorse his complaints, but to suggest that the fact that an apparently intelligent man can make such complaints is proof of a fundamental failure to impart to at least some French-Canadian members of the armed forces any effective idea of the nature and purposes of the organization in which they are serving. That this cannot be done except by intelligent and sympathetic officers speaking the French language is no answer; there are plenty of such officers, and it is of the first importance that the task should be done, and done adequately, at the very beginning of military service of any Canadian of French origin.

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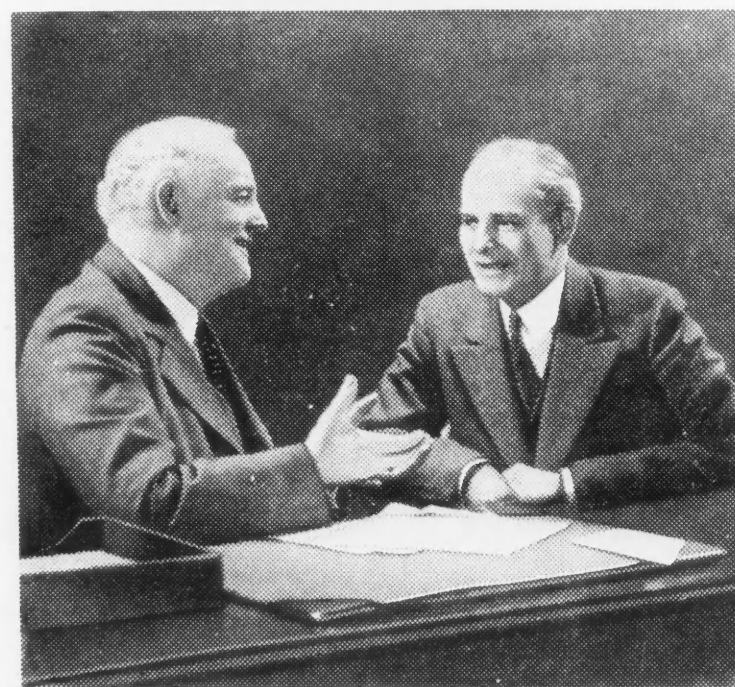
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RECENTLY a Detroit judge sent a blackout violator to jail for three months. The man's offence was that he had smoked a cigarette on the street. Vigorous protest piled over the magistrate's head. But he was right. In fact, anyone smoking outside during an actual air raid should be shot as a spy! For science has just discovered that the tiny glow of a cigarette is clearly visible to airmen at tremendous heights . . . if they are using their sixth sense.

The newly revealed sense is "blackout vision." This extraordinary eyesight rivals the most sensitive instruments ever devised. Thus, a spy could take a tiny flashlight, expose its glow for only one-thousandth of a second, and enemy airmen ten miles away could easily see the flash! On the ground probably no one would notice it. But the small flame of a paper match would look like a blazing beacon to a bomber twenty miles distant, provided the aircrew had blackout eyes in action.

What is this fantastic vision? Dr. Selig Hecht of the Laboratory of Biophysics, Columbia University, has reported it to the austere Physical Society. It is not simply eyesight sharpened by darkness. Rather it is a quite different visual sense, with characteristics of extreme value and danger in this war. Apparently the new vision is so common that the great majority of people can use it.

Human eyes adjust themselves rather quickly to darkness. A few minutes after taking your seat in a "pitch black" movie theatre you can clearly see everything in the place. Science long ago investigated this adaptation to dim light. Blackout vision comes only after you have been staring into almost total darkness for at least an hour. Then the eyes become super-sensitive to light. Vision is actually made several thousands of times more acute.

Super-Sensitivity

It is a demonstrated fact that a glowing cigarette on the ground can shine like a torch in the eyes of a pilot two miles above the target. A flaring match signals enemy eyes perhaps twenty-five miles distant. And on a perfectly clear night a spy with a candle could beckon to bombers two hundred miles away if only the curvature of the earth didn't block the infinitesimal glow! Nothing like this sensitivity had ever been studied by physiologists, for the reason that ordinary "dark adapted eyesight" is thousands of times feebler than blackout vision, and so the super-sensitive vision had not even been suspected. Between the two kinds of vision there is a great gap.

Blackout vision has many unfamiliar characteristics. First, it is quite colorblind. All lights are colorless. If you begin experimenting, and you see red, green or blue, you are not using night eyesight.

Extremely important in this war is the discovery that blue light (formerly used in Britain and Europe for blackout lighting) is not a "dim" light

SCIENCE FRONT

Blackout Eyes--A New Sixth Sense

BY DYSON CARTER

at all, but is the color that can be seen for incredible distances by eyes using the sixth sense. Although blackout vision cannot distinguish between the color of red and blue lights, the latter appear much brighter. Therefore blue shaded headlights or street lights are blazing guides to the enemy.

A red light and a blue light appearing equally bright on the ground cannot be compared by blackout vision standards; to the eyes of a raider the blue glow appears a thousand times brighter than the red. Blue and green are out for blackouts.

cate the visual impulse actually generated by a sort of Vitamin battery!

High flying pilots are now urged to eat carrots and spinach, foods rich in A. In addition they are given high-powered capsules of the stuff. Lately groups of men rejected for military and civilian jobs because of eye defects have been getting past the barrier with the help of this vitamin. Really surprising is the work on color blindness reported by Drs. Knight Dunlap and Robert D. Loken.

These University of California researchers worked with young men (age 24 to 28) rejected because of

color blindness. The treatment consisted simply of Vitamin A capsules, 25,000 units per capsule. As a control, half the subjects were given plain sugar capsules containing no Vitamin; these men showed no vision improvement.

Dosage for the test subjects varied widely. Some got one pill per day, others up to ten (a really enormous dose). And the results upset color blindness theories completely. So many men were apparently cured of the condition, and so many others helped to a marked degree, that Drs. Dunlap and Loken have proved color blindness to be not constant at all. Even in normal eyes the ability to distinguish shades of color is always varying. It is not to be concluded that Vitamin A is the sole factor in color blindness. Nevertheless those experts in genetics who insisted that color blindness was an hereditary defect, handed down like an heirloom to unfortunate offspring, are now faced with the embarrassing fact that "heredity" can be changed by

munching a few carrots or swallowing a dozen capsules!

The California tests showed that heavy doses of Vitamin A for a few days may cure some cases of color blindness. For others, moderate doses over a long time are necessary. On most of the men tested, color-selecting errors were reduced to zero after 25 capsules. And the work revealed that some individuals are "super-normal", for they can distinguish shades of color that appear identical to ordinary eyes. Perhaps this color discrimination is related to blackout vision. At any rate, no matter how queer it seems, vision of all kinds depends not only upon the eye but also upon sufficient carotenoid molecules being present in the body. . . . Vitamin A.

How swiftly these scientific discoveries are now put into mass use is seen in the terse statement that the United States and Canada are now exporting to Great Britain millions of millions of Vitamin A units (actually ten trillion a year). Eyesight in bottles!

Third Vital Fact

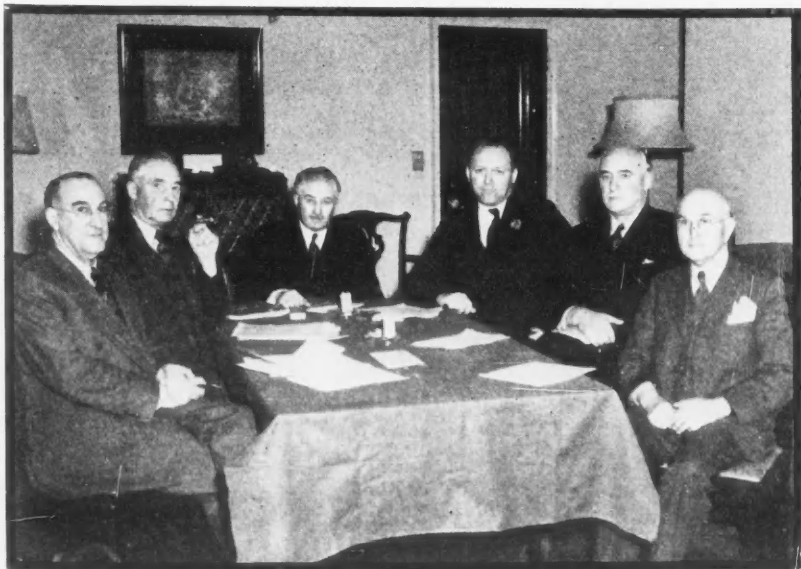
Third vital fact about seeing in the dark is the inability to distinguish shape and form. Using blackout vision you cannot read the dials on an airplane panel, or even your watch. Correctly: you switch over to standard daytime vision the instant you look at a nearby glow. Therefore it is vitally important to avoid even moderate light for at least an hour while coaxing your eyes to turn on their mysterious super-sensitivity.

How do our eyes develop this astonishing vision? If physiologists find out they will probably remain silent until after the war, because seeing in the dark is a weapon now being zealously improved. Come to think of it, how do our eyes see at all? Do you realize that you are reading these words with the help of a chemical?

Seen in the microscope the normal human eye is a beautiful patterned structure, with the retinal rods and other cells colored purple. The color is the chemical "rhodopsin". This is a heavy protein with Vitamin A attached to it. When the eye receives light, part of the rhodopsin breaks down chemically. Really the Vitamin A portion changes to a chemical called "retinene". This is vision. When you press the starter button in your car, you transform battery chemicals into the electrical surge that spins the motor. So with eyesight. Light reflected from this page to your eyes changes Vitamin A to retinene and causes the nerve impulse we recognize as vision. Decreased light permits a corresponding amount of retinene to change back into the Vitamin A complex known as rhodopsin.

Of course the process is far more complex than this. Adjustments are instantaneous. Perhaps another Vitamin accounts for the super-sensitivity of blackout vision. This much has been established: Vitamin A is a part of the eye and eyesight. The nerves of the eye merely communi-

"I'm proud of you Son!"



Chosen to represent the florist industry in Canada for the purpose of conferring with the Government in an advisory capacity, the men shown here form the Executive Committee of the National Florists' Advisory Council. L. to r., they are: Leo J. McKenna of Montreal, Paul Angle, Richmond Hill, Ont.; Ernest S. Simmons, Toronto; James Lawrie, Toronto; W. A. Beatty, Brampton, Ont.; and Silas A. McFadden, Toronto. Posts of chairman and vice-chairman are held by Messrs. Simmons and Angle, respectively. Provincial representatives will act with the Executive.

THE HITLER WAR

The Great Battles in Egypt and Russia

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

PERHAPS by the end of the week the strength of our army defending the approach to the Nile Delta will have been revealed. But at the moment of writing it has not, and that makes it extremely difficult to comment on the situation. Considering the circumstances in which Tobruk fell, and the rapid retreat of the Eighth Army over 200 miles to Matruh, after admittedly losing much of its armored strength, one distrusts the optimism expressed by Mr. Churchill and other Allied leaders in Washington last week.

Yet surely there must be something to make Mr. Walter Nash, the New Zealand Minister, declare: "I don't think they'll get to Cairo. There's something ahead that might not justify the pessimism expressed in some quarters." And why should the *New York Times* Cairo correspondent, with the Germans actually at Matruh, go out on a limb to write that "nothing short of incredible ineptness in the British Command or a complete breakdown in British morale will put the Nazis into the Nile Valley this season"?

What is this something ahead of the Germans in Egypt, of which these people know but we don't? The Spanish press has hinted that American troops might be ready to go into action, and the German Radio actually put out a report on June 10 that 20,000 American troops had landed at Basra, at the head of the Persian Gulf.

There hasn't been a word of this from our side. And if such troops have really been landed, why at Basra, 1500 miles away from the battle front in Egypt? Still, this would at any rate permit the shifting of an equal number of British troops from Palestine and Syria. Undoubtedly a large part of the Ninth Army, with practically all of its armor, has thus been shifted to the aid of the battered Eighth, even though the weakening of our Levant defenses might invite the very move on the part of the enemy through Cyprus or Turkey which they were to guard against.

There ought to be, besides, a size-

able Polish Army almost ready for action in the Middle East, if it has been able to get equipment. Some 50,000 Polish soldiers were reported by General Sikorski early in April to have passed through Persia from Russia. Just give them good anti-tank guns and a chance at the Germans!

A quantity of our new 6-pounder anti-tank guns is said to have reached the Eighth Army, and there ought to be reserves of our excellent 25-pounder field gun, which turned the tide in the last Libyan campaign, and which, incidentally, is of 88 millimetres bore, exactly the same size as the German anti-aircraft and anti-tank gun which did us such harm at Akroma three weeks ago.

By paring our forces in Palestine, Syria, Iraq and Persia dangerously to meet this immediate threat we ought to have plenty of men and guns, while there has been no suggestion that our air strength has deteriorated seriously. And it should be noted that, however great our disadvantage in getting men and material to this theatre of war, within the Middle Eastern theatre we have the interior lines of communication.

Have We the Armor?

Since our command, though outsmarted and out-gunned by Rommel around Tobruk, has hardly shown itself inept, it may be that it is following a plan of drawing the Germans out to the extreme limit, just as Rommel drew us all the way across Cyrenaica to El Agheila last December.

The first part of this battle would then be a harassing action, to gain time and whittle down Rommel's tanks as much as possible before striking a hard counter-blow with

our armored reserves. It would seem that this would have to be done ahead of the point marked (2) on the map, before the Germans could fan out into the rich delta area, reach Cairo and throw Egypt into political chaos. The big question in all this is: have we the armored force?

If we are following such a plan Rommel might appreciate it perfectly well, and yet have no choice but to drive on and try for a knock-out. For if he were to wait he could be sure that we would reorganize our forces thoroughly, prepare minefields, fly in air reinforcements, and replenish our armored forces from the flow of tanks which must be constantly moving to the Middle East.

Rommel's own supply problem, should he be held up for any period, is one of the most hopeful factors in the situation. For the present, food and motor transport of ours which he captured at Tobruk will be of considerable help. Schooners and other small ships will be brought in from Crete to Tobruk, Sollum and Matruh. Reinforcements in men, spare parts for planes, aviation gasoline and much else may be flown in from Crete, which has become the great Luftwaffe operational base for the Eastern Mediterranean.

But if Rommel were held up, the heavy supplies for his army of 100,000 would have to be brought into Tripoli, which is safe from attack but a 1300-mile truck haul from Mersa Matruh, or into Benghazi and Tobruk, 600 and 250 miles distant respectively, and under heavy attack by our bombers.

This pounding of his supply ports is one form of activity which we ought to be able to maintain and intensify, if we can hold the Nile delta.

We can fly in more big planes from Britain and America, so long as we have the fighter defenses to protect their aerodromes.

From his more advantageous position, and with an advanced base of operations well prepared in Crete, Hitler will throw as much air power as he can into the decisive phase of this battle. Fortunately, his air power is heavily engaged on the Channel front, in protecting German cities from our night raids, and supporting big offensive operations in Russia which cannot be postponed any longer, so that if he is to scrape up any impressive force for the Middle East it will involve difficult decisions.

His most redoubtable air general, Kesselring, has been assigned to this theatre since midwinter, however, and from the number of stukas which have made their appearance now mostly the twin-engined *Junkers* 88, and not the old, vulnerable 87—it appears likely that the famous Richthofen Stuka Corps is engaged. This is moved about from job to job, from Leningrad to Moscow to Malta, as needed, acting as an extremely mobile train of heavy siege artillery.

Still Lack Divebombers

How anyone can argue, as the editors of *The Aeroplane* continue to do in every issue, that we have no use for such terrifying and effective long-range artillery, is hard to understand. After all this time the RAF still has none in service, though it must be receiving the *Vultee Venegance* in some numbers by now. But the U.S. air forces have long specialized in the dive-bomber, and in Canada we are preparing to turn out a large order of the new *Curtiss Helldiver*.

The Germans also have a large separate air transport force, numbering 4000 to 5000 machines. According to the writer of an exceptionally informative article on the Luftwaffe in the April *Aeronautics*, H. J. A. Wilson, at least 500-600 *Junkers* 52 transports were used in the Crete operation, but only some 60 troop-carrying gliders. It is interesting to note, in face of the wild stories of a quarter of a million parachutists waiting in Crete, that in the taking of

that island General Student used one parachutist division and one air-borne division of mountain troops, the latter including a regiment of mountain artillery, totalling altogether some 16,000 men. Tanks, he says, were not transported by air to Crete.

Parachutists, we know, were used in small numbers in the capture of Tobruk—though survivors say that most of them were shot before they landed. Actually, I think that the Crete campaign proved, not the irresistible power of such an attack by parachutists and air-borne troops, but that a defending force properly supported by fighter planes and possessing tanks and armored cars for counter-attack, ought to be able to withstand it.

Our Fighter Strength

If Rommel were to wear down our fighter force and rip through the Eighth Army to throw the Nile Delta area into confusion, then the air-borne attack would have great potentialities. Meantime it serves, almost better than a second German Army poised on the Syrian frontier, to keep our forces spread throughout the Levant and Cyprus, and on the alert. And the hundreds of German transport planes will not be idle, but busy supplying Rommel.

The maintenance of our fighter strength in the Middle East is a matter of some concern. We must have lost a couple of hundred fighters in action during the present campaign, and many damaged machines must have been abandoned in our hasty retreat, for lack of a spare engine or some repair part. Lacking one link in the chain, a base in Southern France, we are unable to ferry fighters from Britain, via Malta, so that they have to be shipped from Britain or America to West Africa, and flown from there to Egypt via Lake Chad.

At the time of the collapse of France we did attempt to fly some *Hurricanes* and *Blenheims*, apparently a squadron of each, via Malta, but only three of the *Blenheims* and six of the *Hurricanes* got through. Perhaps in the present emergency it will be judged safe to return from India, now in the grip of the Monsoon, some squadrons which were transferred there from the Middle East last winter. While recognizing the importance of air support for our Middle Eastern armies and navy, we should note, however, that the air "superiority" which we have claimed to possess there for the past year has not prevented Rommel's armored forces from driving us, first from El Agheila to Tobruk, and now from Tobruk beyond Matruh. Obviously we haven't an effective "tank-busting" plane in action. The bombing of tanks on the move, except in line along a road, does not seem to be effective, while our standard 20 mm. aircraft cannon lacks the penetrating power. What is needed is a much more powerful cannon, mounted on either a fast fighter or a fast, light bomber like the *Bos-*

ton, well-armored. The *Beaufighter*, with the proper gun, might be just the right thing. No doubt we are preparing such a plan. Lacking it, we continue to concentrate our air attack on the enemy's supply train, especially his gasoline trucks.

The fighting in Egypt, though strategically important, is on a puny scale in comparison with the vast conflict in Russia. There Sebastopol continues its incredible resistance, and must have caused a hitch in Hitler's timetable, though it still seems too much to hope that it can hold out. The development of a new German drive east of Kursk, taken with the advance to Kupiansk on the Kharkov front, helps to outline the pattern of German strategy in Southern Russia.

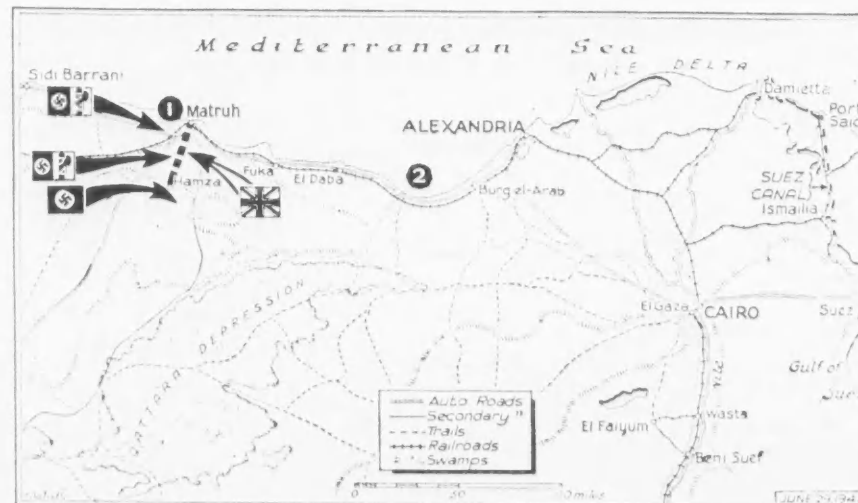
This would seem to be to drive from Kursk to Voronezh and Liski, to cut Timoshenko's main double-track supply railroads from the Moscow region and the Urals, and then to swing the Russian front back behind the Don, take Stalingrad and open a wide gateway into the North Caucasus around the Rostov corner. The attack on Rostov itself, which must be heavily fortified by now, might then be developed from three directions at once, from Taganrog, from the north-east, and from the south, by a drive across the Kerch Straits. All this still seems to be a big order. And it is too much to expect that the powerful Soviet forces on the Central Front would be sitting quiescent the while.

That Second Front

There is also the question of whether the Allies will open a new front in the West. This was specifically promised, in broad terms, in the communiqué on the recent Churchill-Roosevelt conversations. "The coming operations will divert German strength from Russia," it said. There would be no need to say that about an all-out Anglo-American invasion of the continent. Shipping shortage and some phases of our mechanical preparation seem to put this out of the question for this year, however. A smaller show in France, say to seize the Cherbourg or Brittany peninsula and prepare a bridgehead for a big drive next year, would only occupy the forces which Hitler has to keep in France anyway.

It still seems to me that the move which we could best manage which would really divert German forces, and moreover pay for itself rapidly in the matter of shipping, would be into French North Africa from the Atlantic. That would force the Germans to occupy the rest of France, while maintaining their strength on the Channel against our invasion threat. They would also have to strengthen Italy against invasion and possibly move into Tunisia in an attempt to forestall our arrival at the Mediterranean Narrows, relieving Malta and reopening the short supply route to the Middle East.

It is too late now for such a move to affect the outcome of the present battle for the Nile delta. But I think that a move into North Africa to the Central Mediterranean would become more important than ever should we suffer disaster in the Eastern Mediterranean.



How the Axis attack against our positions around Matruh (1) developed. Unless the German advance can be stopped before it passes (2), it will be able to fan out into the delta area, and Cairo will be laid open.

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New Railways Link Up Middle East

BY JOHN ENGLAND

A big British war job which has had little attention is the construction of railway lines to link up strategic areas in the Middle East.

British, American and Indian engineers have accomplished marvels in overcoming natural obstacles.

EMPIRE military engineers in the Middle East have carried through railway construction jobs in a few months which in peace time would require years of surveying, added to two or three more years for actual building.

Bridging Suez, by-passing the Nile, laying the steel road over boulder-strewn waterless desert west of Egypt, blasting a way through territory between Palestine and Syria which is four-fifths rock, they are making no fuss about achievements which, if carried out in peace time by civil engineers, would be acclaimed as among the most spectacular accomplishments of the century.

Our Middle East armies have felt the lack of railways very severely. Had there been a network of feeder lines to the 8th Army in the Western Desert it would have been possible to put far more men in the field against Rommel.

Egypt, the Sudan, Eritrea, Palestine, Transjordan, Iraq, and Persia, are all included in the sweep of the Empire's military railwaymen. Imperial Forces are scattered all over these countries and an idea of the immensity of the transport problems can be judged from the fact that these armies want no fewer than 50,000 different items. This takes no account of the urgent needs of our Russian allies, to whom gigantic quantities of supplies are being moved over the famous Trans-Persian line from the Persian Gulf (despite Axis attacks it is now fuller with shipping than ever before in history) to the Caspian. British, Indian and American engineers have transformed this line, whose rolling stock was found to be in a terrible mess, in little over seven months, so that now it can handle 3,000 tons of material a day.

Railways, Harbors

Engines were shipped to work this line from Hong Kong, Australia, India, Britain, and the United States; the permanent way was strengthened, new cuttings made, the line double-tracked where essential, and dock facilities improved at both termini. In the neighboring State of Iraq the engineers found themselves faced with an equally big job for the military line which the Army built during the World War between Basra and Bagdad had been allowed to fall into a state which made it unfit for military use. Reconstruction of these lines means that we have been able to greatly strengthen our position in the Middle East against a threat from a Nazi advance through the Caucasus or Turkey.

Persia, Iraq, Syria—these are the bastions of our defence of India and Suez from East to West, and one of the most difficult undertakings of all has been the building of a line from the important Palestinian port (it has been built since the World War) of Haifa, terminus of the pipeline from Iraq, north into Syria, to connect with the line running from Aleppo to Damascus. The new line is almost completed and this means men and supplies can now be moved direct from Egypt to Syria. As soon as the Vichy authorities were ousted, skilled South African engineers and surveyors set to work.

They mapped a feasible route, but it required a large amount of tunnelling. There were few expert tunnellers available and an S.O.S. was flashed to General Smuts for a company. He said a thousand were available if wanted, men whose daily job in peace time is to blast away the rich earth that yields Africa's wealth in gold and diamonds. They came north, and aided by British and

Australian Army engineers these men have thrust a way through the rock-bound territory. In the south the Railway running to Egypt has been strengthened so as to enable it to take far heavier traffic, and the line between the Sudan and Eritrea means that large quantities of material are now moved direct to our

Egyptian forces.

In peace time an army always has a certain number of military engineers, but in time of war large numbers must be recruited. Military railway engineering is much different from civil, and so in Britain, and in various parts of the Empire there are maintained training schools for all

types of railway workers. There they learn how to load up dangerous freights, to lay lines through any kind of territory from jungle and swamp to desert and mountain, and to throw bridges in face of the fiercest fire.

Not often does their work get front-page recognition, but the debt the Empire's Armies owe to them is incalculable.

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A Race for a Silver Lining

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Labor and Management Unite to Increase Output

BY RAYMOND A. DAVIES

A GROUP of men are gathered in the conference room of the Noorduyn Aviation Ltd. plant in Cartierville near Montreal. A meeting is in progress. Seated around the conference table are a number of company officials—the plant manager, the superintendent of the efficiency department, the production manager, division superintendents, and as many workers from the plant. One of the workers is secretary, chairman is the plant manager.

The group before us is the new phenomenon in Canadian industry—the Joint Production Committee. Here labor and management meet in a co-operative wholehearted effort to eliminate bottlenecks and increase productivity for victory. Here one problem is paramount: How to turn out more and better planes.

The Aircraft Industry was the first in Canada to adopt the principle of Joint Production Committees. This was in January 1942, when committees were set up on labor's initiative in the Fairchild

Aircraft Ltd., the Aircraft Branch of Canadian Vickers Ltd., and Noorduyn Aviation Ltd. This was before Donald Nelson started advocating this principle in the U.S.A., and about six months before Mr. Little raised the question so dramatically at the meeting of the C.M.A.

Today Joint Production Committees in various forms are becoming known throughout Canada. But the experiences of the Aircraft Industry have been so valuable and rich that we would do well to study them in detail as a guide.

We are rapidly approaching a situation where the pool of available labor will become completely exhausted. How then shall we be able to increase production? Only by improving the utilization of men, machines and materials. We can and must achieve greater efficiency of labor power and the experiences of the Aircraft Industry demonstrate that this can best be done by creating joint labor-management responsibility and interest in production so that every worker will have

Canada's youthful and lustily growing aircraft industry leads in establishing Joint Production Committees of labor and management to increase output. Committees in Montreal plants demonstrate that labor is ready to co-operate in solving serious problems barring greater production.

At first looked upon with suspicion, Production Committees are winning a place of honor for forthright handling of intricate problems, for reducing absenteeism, cracking bottlenecks, imbuing labor with responsibility for production and management, with respect for labor's ability to collaborate in production planning and execution.

These Committees are a true outgrowth of a People's War in whose victorious outcome both labor and management have an equal stake.

the will and incentive to give his utmost.

The story of the Joint Production Committees in the Aircraft Industry begins on December 23, 1941, when Aircraft Lodge 712 of the International Association of Machinists (A.F. of L.) addressed a letter to Mr. Ralph P. Bell, Director-General of Aircraft Production for the Min-

istry of Munitions and Supply at Ottawa, in which it recommended a series of measures to increase production.

"Believing that nothing less than complete government-management-labor co-operation will suffice to bring about maximum production," the letter stated, "Lodge 712 is ready to put every effort into bringing this about."

Imagine the effect of this letter. At first, many thought that "This was a very clever idea on the part of some able leaders in the Labor front to get themselves more prominently in the public eye," "to raise a battle cry" and to use it as a "vehicle" for a union campaign. It is interesting that while this was the view of most industrialists, it was also shared by many workers, who, according to Robert Haddaw, head of the Montreal War Labor Organizing Committee, thought that their leaders "had something up their sleeve."

Issue Faced Squarely

What was to be the Ottawa attitude? Mr. Bell apparently faced the issue squarely.

"I took the contrary opinion, however," he told us. "I said, 'I don't agree that it is that. If this idea does any good, I am for it, and it has done good. I am a firm believer in a complete exchange of information with Labor; I believe in answering any questions they have in their minds. I believe that you get more value out of a frank exchange of information and consultation and discussion of these things and I am all for it. If, as an employer, or as a director, of an operation I can not justify my policies to the men who are going to carry them out, then these policies are no good. If I can, they are for them, and I can get better co-operation from them by having explained some of my troubles.'"

Taking this considered view, on December 29, 1941, Mr. Bell wrote to Lodge 712 accepting "with pleasure and alacrity" the Lodge's suggestion and adding agreement that "we get together at the earliest possible date to discuss closer co-operation for greater production." Shortly thereafter a meeting was held in Montreal of representatives of the Lodge, representatives of the three companies and Mr. Bell, and the committees were set up composed in each case of an equal number of management and labor representatives.

Finding Their Feet

To say that the Joint Production Committees in the Aircraft Industry function perfectly is to exaggerate. But it is correct to say that they are finding their feet, and learning to work. They are so new that a joint leadership both management and labor has to be forged in the heat of everyday work. And success is not uniform by any means.

Take the Noorduyn plant, for example. Here the committee has not yet achieved "official standing," according to plant manager Mr. Norman H. Bell. But lack of this "official" standing does not prevent the committee from holding more or less regular meetings every third week, from discussing faults, from seeking measures to overcome bottlenecks. Score one against red tape and "official" recognitions. Mr.

Norman Bell is emphatically of the opinion that the "committee has proven of value." Absenteeism has been cut down considerably (more than 50 per cent) and measures are being discussed for creating economic incentives for greater output without disturbing the wage structure, etc. A monthly letter is being sent to each employee asking him or her for suggestions regarding improvement of production and for ideas for next month's letter. The response has proven much better than had been expected.

"The proof of the pudding," Mr. Ralph P. Bell told us, "is in the Fairchild Shop. When somebody asked me at the C.M.A. meeting, 'How are your Joint Production Committees working?' I said, 'Well, Mr. Vanderlip, General Manager of Fairchild's, is here, let's ask him.' Mr. Vanderlip got up and said that in the first instance he hadn't believed in them. He said they had tried it out only because Mr. Bell had asked them to. But that later when Mr. Bell asked Fairchild to speed up production, they doubled it without one extra foot of floor space and without one additional tool—and that couldn't have been done before."

To achieve these results in Fairchild's among other measures adopted were two letters to the employees jointly signed by Union and Management.

Problems facing the Joint Production Committees are legion. In one of the plants for example, there was a serious bottleneck in a certain department. After many unsuccessful efforts to break it, the manager of the plant came to the Joint Production Committee and said challengingly to the workers: "You're always after bottlenecks. Well, here's one for you. See what you can do." The labor representatives promised to look into the situation.

Although the majority of workers in this plant were union members, this particular department of some 200 was basically unorganized, with most of the workers new to the industry. The Joint Committee men discovered two things at once: first,

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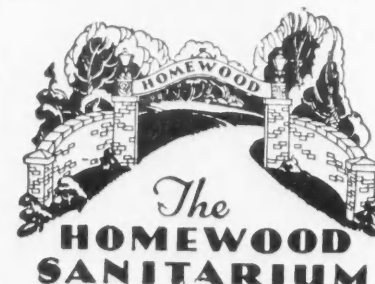
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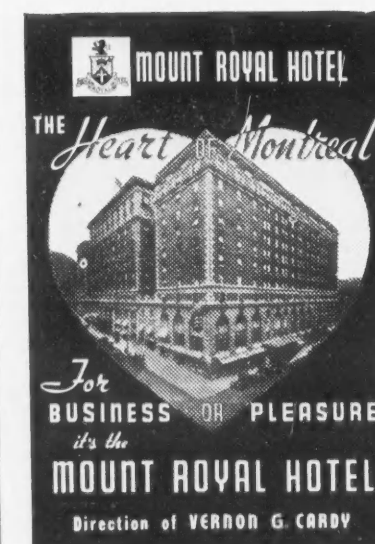
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that non-union workers were not getting their proper wages; secondly, that the foreman was bad and his attitude undermined morale. Thereupon the committee recommended to the management that wages be raised and the foreman substituted.

This suggestion was turned down. But the men stuck to their guns. After the third try their proposals were adopted. In three weeks the department began to move out of the bottleneck; within three months it became one of the best departments in the plant. Yet there was remarkably little friction and the improvement had been accomplished solely by the co-operative possibilities established for both men and management by the Joint Production Committee.

Responsibility Accepted

Remarkable indeed is the degree of responsibility accepted by labor leaders. "What blocks our work as much as anything else," Mr. Haddow told us, "is a lack of understanding on the part of the workers. Our shop men are sold on the idea, but as yet they do not know how to make full use of their new responsibilities and new powers. The committees are not doing as good a job as they might because they are not yet convinced that upon their work victory is dependent to a great degree. But improvement is constant."

It would appear that Trade Unions would do well to train men for work in Joint Production Committees.

Nor can there be doubt that much misunderstanding as to the role of the committees still exists even among the management of aircraft plants. Some seem to believe that the Production Committees should act as a kind of cushion between labor and management, that their task is to explain to workers *why* more production is *not* being achieved, that they should be purely advisory, a place to let off steam. Some executives resist Joint Production Committees because they do not believe labor is entitled to a voice in production management and organization.

To these Mr. Ralph P. Bell responds with a sagacity truly representative of the times:

"The responsibility of a Production Committee isn't to explain *why* you *cannot* produce more, but to point out *how* you *can* produce more. There are cases where you get shut-downs or slowdowns for reasons of circumstances over which you have no control, or which you can not control, and it is very important for the morale of your own workers, that they know *at once* what these

reasons are, and why. *They may be able to offer some alternative suggestions to help you out.* It is vitally important that when you face any delay or interruption or slowdown in production schedule, that the four or five thousand people on that job know *why* you face that delay. If it is something that cannot be helped, they will understand as you or I would, and they will do their best with what they have. If they don't understand, they become a festering sore in your whole industrial set up and their comments and criticisms spread like wildfire through the community and you get the whole community upset."

"It is indeed essential," Mr. Bell adds, "that labor has this understanding, that the problems of the job be thoroughly explained to them and when they have a question in their minds that they have a representative of a committee in which they have confidence to whom they

can go to get the answer. They are not satisfied to have the superintendent walk through the plant and pass off their questions with an impatient remark (he knows the reason and can't be bothered sitting down and telling them). But if they have a committee and their own men sitting on that committee, they get the answer. They are willing to take 'Bill's' word for it without a long explanation, but they wouldn't be willing to take *our* impatient 'Oh, forget about it!'"

Further Development

The beginnings, for they are only beginnings, in the aircraft industry are leading to further development. On instruction from Mr. Bell and with the co-operation of labor, committees are being set up in all aircraft plants. "The employees' production committee should be elected in an absolutely democratic way and

one thing, we insist," recently wrote Mr. Bell to plant managers, "namely, that there shall be a representative of every single department in the plant on the employees' committee. . . . The employees' committee will consider all suggestions for increased production and will pass on to the Joint Production Committee those of which they approve. The Joint Production Committee will be composed of an elected group of 3, 5 or 7 (as you may decide) from the employees' committee, plus such management personnel as you yourself may select."

Many new vistas are opening up. Why not this, for example? Supposing aircraft production is held up in one plant, for lack of parts from a supplying concern. Why not send a Joint Production Committee delegation to the plant at fault and appeal to *its* management and workers for more production? This would soon involve all industry in competitive

race for all-out quality and quantity production. Why not organize nation-wide management-labor production conferences? Why not hold management-labor production seminars?

In any case, whatever develops, Production Committees have already become a reflection of a realization that this is *our* war, everyone's war, and that labor, having a stake in the war as great as management, has a right, nay, a duty, to participate not only in producing but also in planning and improving production. It has become clear also, that management has a duty to the nation to involve labor's ingenuity and energy in the process of increasing production for victory. The success of the existing Production Committees shows that in a people's war management and labor not only *must*, but actually *can* co-operate. And, of course, the post-war implications are immense too.



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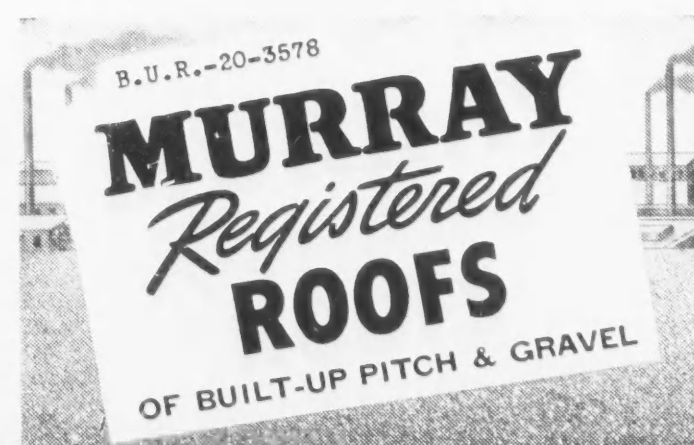
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Admiral Sir Percy Noble, Commander-in-Chief of Western Approaches to Britain and the man held chiefly responsible for waging the Battle of the Atlantic. He is shown here going aboard his plane for a tour of inspection of his command. With him is his Flag Lieut., who is also his pilot.

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ONE of the most painful, and certainly the silliest, of all post-World War I arguments was that which developed out of the question—Who won the war? Certain Americans, particularly those bristling with one hundred percentishness, asserted that they undoubtedly won the war, and this brash claim evoked a mawkish response from other Allied nations which had bled on the barricades for three years before the welcome Yanks moved into action. Thanks mostly to American one hundred percentishness and certain parallel characteristics in all other Allied nations we lost the peace and also the war, a circumstance which went unrecognized until Germany demonstrated it by falling upon us in 1939 with greater ferocity than ever before.

This lesson should have been bitter enough to guarantee that no such silly argument will develop after World War II. Indeed, it is patently ridiculous for us to give even a fleeting thought to credits in this war because we haven't begun to win it yet, and we are still in grave danger of losing it.

I would not indulge in these impertinent abstractions if it were not that Colonel Robert R. McCormick, the sage of the Chicago *Tribune*, has selected this dark hour of United Nations fortunes to serve notice on the world that when this war has been won America will have won it.

The Colonel's contribution to American thought and morale is broadcast every Saturday night over the *Tribune's* radio station WGN and the Mutual network. His "message to the nation" is framed like an old-time operetta. He is introduced with the blare of martial trumpets and his last words are caught up in a chorus of voices singing a patriotic hymn.

His campaign to reserve all war credits for America began two weeks ago in a *Tribune* editorial when he

THE U.S. SCENE

The Colonel's Contribution

BY L. S. B. SHAPIRO

asserted that the war leadership had passed to America by right of arms and war-making capacity. The following Saturday night on the radio he reviewed American victories in the Coral Sea and off Midway and he wound up, "It is now clear to all that America (with emphasis) will win the war." (Chorus of voices against a background of trumpets.) Last Saturday night, June 27, he reviewed the development of the submarine and torpedo and he concluded, "This war will be won by American inventiveness, American enterprise and, above all, by American courage." (Chorus of voices etc.)

The matter would be worrisome if it were not for the comfortable circumstance that the America for which the Colonel speaks so glibly has consistently repudiated his policies and ideas these last ten years. Moreover, there is at least a glimmer of suspicion that the Colonel is in automatic opposition to the Roosevelt policy which calls for full concert of effort with all of the United Nations.

It is also nice to realize that popular support for the Colonel's ideas consists of hardly more than the chorus of voices heard behind him when he completes his "message to the nation."

THE Scripps-Howard newspapers are waging a vigorous campaign against those American elements which jump at every opportunity to deride Britain. . . . Under the title, "Playing the Axis Game," one of its editorials yesterday asserts: "To hear some people talk since the British

defeat in Libya you'd think we were fighting England rather than the Axis. A lot of conversation is going the rounds which would do credit to the Berlin short-wave radio. Of course the British took a licking. Of course they have blundered, repeatedly. But the situation will not be improved by the complaints, derision or hostility of those who are fundamentally hostile to Britain or by the chair generals who know better how to run the war. . . . England is the country which stood up against Hitler for a terrible year between the collapse of France and the invasion of Russia. All the blunders she has made and all the misfortunes she has suffered cannot outweigh that gallant year—the year which saved civilization from being crushed by Hitler. No defeat or retreat can ever erase the memory of the gallant British air-men who won the Battle of Britain."

In this connection, it was interesting for your reporter to join in the huddle around Congressional leaders as they emerged from the White House last week after a meeting with Mr. Churchill. . . . Some of these had been outspoken in their criticism of Britain's determination after Tobruk. . . . Apparently Mr. Churchill had corrected many of their misconceptions because the Congressmen emerged from the White House like a little cheering section for the British.

The misconceptions are evaporating one by one. A story published here quotes Private William Kruze, U.S.A., interviewed on a London street. . . . "Everyone is treating us just fine," Private Kruze said. "People on the streets are glad to help us out when we get lost—and that's pretty often. The British commissioned officers come up to us in the pubs and greet us and tell us they're glad we're here. They're all so friendly. Somehow we didn't expect them to be." . . . The last sentence seems to me most significant. "Somehow we didn't expect them to be." . . . One of the welcome casualties of this war will be the notion that the British are a reserved and unfriendly people.

ROOSEVELT and Churchill: During the first four days following the shocking disaster at Tobruk there was lively speculation on the security of Mr. Churchill's position as Prime Minister. The Washington morning papers carried London despatches which were hardly calculated to give the breakfasting Mr. Churchill a hardy appetite. "Commons Seeth-

ing; Seeks Churchill's Scalp"—"London Awaits Churchill's Return to Explain Tobruk"—"Conservative Bloc Revolts; Demands New War Direction"—these were some of the front-page headlines which greeted Mr. Churchill's eye during his stay in Washington.

Yet before the Prime Minister flew back to London, the tone of London despatches had mellowed considerably. Mr. Churchill, we were told, was in no danger of being ousted. The anti-Churchill bloc of Conservatives was breaking up before it was challenged. Mr. Churchill had passed the crisis, so to speak, without ever coming face to face with it.

It is most pertinent and proper that this political phenomenon should be explained in Washington rather than in London, because a large part of its making was in Washington. I think nothing else that has happened in our time so amply demonstrates the irresistible forces which are making a single political unit of the English-speaking nations.

DURING those days only three trustworthy reports on the progress of the Churchill-Roosevelt conversations were made available. The first of these was the official interim communique issued Monday by the President and Prime Minister; the second was Secretary Stephen Early's later observation; the third came from Congressional leaders and members of the Pacific War Council who had seen Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt on Thursday.

In all of these reports there was one uniform note—that the President and Prime Minister were in perfect accord on all major problems and future plans. That was all—and that was enough. It was enough to lift the spirits of the United Nations rudely shocked by Tobruk, and it was enough to halt in its tracks the anti-Churchill revolt in the Commons. No bare communique issued individually by Mr. Roosevelt or by Mr. Churchill could have effected any such result. It was the alchemy in the combination of the two men which wrought the miracle of morale.

The people of both nations were made to understand that Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt work well together, that they prefer to work together, that they complement each other's minds, and that each would be at a disadvantage if he had to work with someone else. This message was not lost on the British public, no more than it was lost on the American public.

In short, Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt, recognizing better than most the difficulties which face democratic leaders in wartime who have to fight for their political lives as well as for the lives of their countries, have bound together their political fortunes for the purpose of stabilizing the democratic process during the emergency. They may not have planned it, but it has worked out this way.

To Canada's fighting armies



to Canada's army overseas, standing guard duty at the outposts of democracy. . . . the commandos, the tanks, the mechanized divisions, spearheads of offense, whose skill and training and machines have made Canada's army the most highly mechanized force in the world. . . .



to Canada's active army training at home, schooled and skilled in every weapon of modern war, hardened into an efficient and powerful striking force, ready for the day when the order comes to seek out the enemy and destroy him on his own ground.



to Canada's home defense army, the young men in battle dress, the over-age men who drill at night after the day's work, studying tactics, weapons, and the terrain of their own land, ready to defend our homes and our shores against any invader any time, anywhere.



to the Nursing Sisters and the Canadian Women's Army Corps, gallant girls who have taken their places beside the men, office workers, dietitians, . . . drivers, . . . mechanics, doing men's jobs at home and in the field, releasing men for heavier fighting.

Salute!

A TRIBUTE TO CANADA'S ARMIES BY A LONDON FIRM



More than 500 members of the Toronto Auxiliary Fire Service attended a colorful ceremony in Queen's Park, Toronto, for the presentation and dedication of their new colors. John Y. Matheson (of O'Keefe's Brewing Co. Ltd.) presented the colors and the service was conducted by Lieut.-Col. Sidney Lambert, O.B.E. Assisting, were the Hon. Albert Matthews, Lieut.-Governor of Ontario, Attorney-General Gordon Conant, Chairman of the Civilian Defence Committee for Ontario and the Mayor of Toronto, Fred J. Conboy. The Toronto AFS was begun in April, 1941.

More than five hundred years ago the Poles defeated the Germans in open battle, for the right to live their own life free from predatory enemies and insolent neighbors.

The Polish nation celebrates the anniversary of Grunwald because out of that triumph came an era of peace and good neighborhood.

Once again Poland is in the forefront of the fight for those same blessings.

ON THE tenth of this month Poland is going to celebrate the 532nd anniversary of her great victory over the Germans in the battle of Grunwald.

In 1399 just as in 1410 the world was faced with the same problems, and now just as then Poland was the first country to fight for a better world and to draw to her side many other countries who also believed in the same principles as Poland. Unfortunately in the twentieth century one battle rarely decides the outcome of a war as a whole. Weapons and strategy have changed, but the policy of various countries is still the same.

A great war is being fought, a great battle had been fought, but in both cases it is more than an armed encounter of two armies. In both cases two worlds stand face to face, two cultures were at grips with each other, two political and ethical ideas, two distinct collective spirits which had been formulated on two completely different bases.

On the one side there are the United Nations with Poland as the first among them—five centuries ago on the same side stood the armies of Poland with that of her allies. Poland settled on her own, her sacred earth since the beginning of historical time, that nation which had so thoroughly blended in all its being with that earth that it had become for all time the nation's greatest passion and most precious treasure, a Divine legacy which it would never renounce. It was a nation which had succeeded in creating great, strong political organisms; but it had built these organisms on its own earth and from its own earth, never making any demands for alien land. And when its influence and dominance reached even beyond the bounds of the distribution of things Polish, that nation had achieved this success by means of Union, by brotherly association; not by conquest but by the watchword of equality and the participation of all in equal rights.

Anti-Slavonian

On the other side we have now, just as five centuries ago, the German element. Even in 1410 the northern branch of the German nation had already inscribed on its banners one governing watchword: the fight against Slavs, the annexation of Slavonic lands. Those lands were and still are the object of the German nation's everlasting cupidity. This drive of the German element on Slavonic lands had begun some seven hundred years before Grunwald. Amid the continual age-old wars recurrent with every generation, the slogan of ruthless destructive struggle with things Slavonic, the watchword of systematic, continually extending conquest of the Slavonic spheres completely took possession of the collective German soul.

And therefore to-day, just as five centuries ago, the whole world is threatened by the German menace. In 1410 the German rulers turned their eyes on Poland, but their glance did not stop there. They looked greedily toward the weak and not yet organized Russian states, and only the Germans knew where this voracious glance did stop. In 1939 it was not only Poland the Germans wanted. Their ambitions were much greater, and it would probably take too much space to enumerate all the countries which they consider necessary for their own "comfort."

Is it then surprising that a strong voluntary alliance grew up around

Poles Remember Battle of Long Ago

BY ROBERT L. MARKON

Poland in 1939 as well as in 1410? Is it surprising that many nations, whether small or large, joined Poland in the defence of their common liberties? The United Nations of 1942 are almost an exact copy of the United Nations of 1410. In both cases the difference of pre-war policies, the difference in habits, language or appearance were forgotten. As in the case of Russia to-day, there

were also countries in 1410 whose ideology was opposed to fighting in general and whose form of Government was opposed to that of the other allies yet circumstances forced them to throw their armed might on the side of the United Nations, and not only did they fight with great enthusiasm and heroism but the

other nations overcame their old fears for the moment and formed one of the sincerest alliances the world had ever seen.

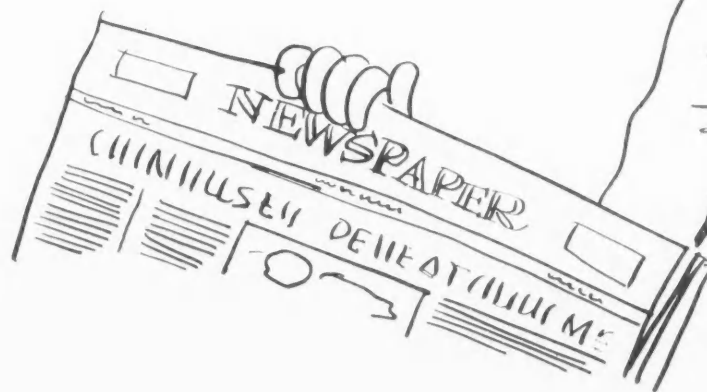
Small wonder then, that the Poles, and with Poland the greater part of the world, celebrates the anniversary of the victory at Grunwald, the victory which made the world secure

from German imperialism for three successive centuries, and which had thus postponed the present war to the twentieth century. If Poland with her allies had not won at Grunwald the history of the world would certainly have taken a different course; and the present war, if it could take place at all, might have been forced upon us two hundred years ago.

"WHAT PAPER D'YA READ, MISTER?"

Read all about it! Read what men are thinking and doing. Read what happened in London this morning, in Calcutta yesterday. Read praise, blame, opinions, facts. It's all there . . . for a few cents . . . the year round!

Suppose there were no newspapers! Suppose the newsboys disappeared from the streets. Suppose some day you couldn't read all about it. Suppose you could read only as much as somebody wanted you to read. How little you would know! How little you could believe! What would your freedom of choice be worth then?



What will we win, when we win?

To face up to it, just what *are* we fighting for? Because military victory isn't really it at all . . .

We used to have peace. We valued the right of a man to live by his *own work!* Men were free to choose *when* and *where* they would work, what they would believe in.

So we are really fighting to keep these rights from being stolen from us by our enemies.

Let's be sure we do not lose them by our *own* neglect!

We are a democracy. To be stronger for the fight, we have *pooled* many of our liberties. We did that by our own consent. We knew it had to be done. We knew because we had the facts. We had the facts because we have a free press.

Our newspapers, our magazines, are supported by business because they support business. Each would be poor without the other. If the support of business were withdrawn, the press would be unable to pay for the gathering of facts. Or it would have to be subsidized.

In the first case, it would cease to be. In the second it would cease to be free. In either case we, the people, would no longer have the facts. We would no longer have the basis of the most precious of our liberties—freedom of choice!]

THREE TESTS for management policy in the re-adjustment of industry to a total war basis:

- 1 Giving precedence to every direct war activity, industry-for-civilian-consumption should carry forward both production and distribution so that we can protect Canadian workers and their savings, sustain Canada's taxing power, avoid inflation, win the war as a going concern.
- 2 To the maximum which is not in conflict with the first objective of winning the war, Canadian business has the responsibility for keeping up the latent demand even for now unobtainable consumer goods . . . to help cushion the post-war re-absorption of labour . . . and to assure an outlet for tremendously expanded industrial capacity.
- 3 Finally, within the limits of war expediency, Canadian business has an added responsibility to help protect the Press as an independent medium of public information and inspiration . . . to assure for itself as well as for the people a truly FREE press, without which a democracy cannot long exist!

One of a series of messages to Canadian business contributed by "Saturday Night" in a sincere wish to stimulate constructive thinking on the economic problems arising out of the war . . .

ONE of our printer friends cornered us this week and demanded an answer to this question: "Do you think," he asked, "that when television comes there will no longer be any need for printing?"

A question like that offers good possibilities for argument. We replied: "What you are saying now was said a thousand times when radio was born. Many newspaper editors said that radio meant the end of newspapers. Theatre and movie people said that nobody would go to shows any more. Sports moguls predicted that the grandstands at rugby, baseball and hockey games would be empty."

Has this happened? Not on your life. While it's true that some newspapers have folded, radio wasn't the cause. In many instances circulation of newspapers has soared. The movies at least report new high records in attendance. The legitimate theatre suffers in Canada, but more because most of the shows aren't worth seeing. And radio has boosted the crowds at sport meets.

Television? Well, it's not here yet. It's been coming round the corner for fifteen years. Perhaps the war will speed its coming. We do know that the radio detection experiments now being carried on by the R.A.F. and the R.C.A.F. have revealed astonishing new things in the field of radio. What they are is a matter of "hush-hush". We'll hear more about them when peace comes.

No, my printer friend, radio will never replace the printed word. Your job is perfectly safe. People will always love to buy newspapers, magazines, leaflets and books.

ONE must confess a weariness with people who continually protest against the so-called "cultural" programs on the air today. Radio, they say, was created for entertainment. It shouldn't deviate from that field. The moment it becomes educational or inspirational or informative, they claim nobody listens.

Now that sort of talk is sheer rubbish. In the first place, who said that radio was made for entertainment? Certainly no more than the printed word. Granted, radio must be "entertaining", or else people will turn their dials. But there isn't any reason in the world why information, education and inspiration, can't be entertaining at the same time.

PEOPLE all over Canada are asking: "Just where is the parliamentary committee on radio heading?" That's not easy to answer. One thing is very clear, however, and that is the fact that Gladstone Murray, general manager of the CBC, is coming out far better than many of his critics said he would. By taking the offensive, Mr. Murray has confounded his enemies. And he has some. The general direction of the inquiry is not yet clear, but it would appear that both Mr. Coldwell and Mr. Plaxton are trying to point out the need for a more active executive board to direct the policies of the CBC. Right now, the Board of Governors meets very seldom. Mr. Thorson, the real head of the CBC, has his hands full with other duties, and will be the first to admit that he doesn't know much about broadcasting anyway. Mr. Murray has had his duties drastically cut. Dr. Frigon seems to have been given great powers, for some reason or other.

The private broadcasting interests of Canada are urging that an independent board of arbitration be set up, so that when cases arise where the private stations feel that their interests are being neglected, or that the CBC is being given advantages they do not have, an appeal can be made. As things are now, the CBC determines the rules and regulations under which private stations operate, while at the same time the CBC is a competitor of the private stations for commercial business. It doesn't seem quite fair.

RADIO stations in United States, and the movies and press as well, are waiting anxiously to hear from the new czar of propaganda, morale building, fact dispensing and secret holding Elmer Davis.

Right now Mr. Davis is studying his job. It's the biggest job ever given to any radio man. Davis is a big man. He first had to find out

THIS WEEK IN RADIO

Radio Can't Replace the Printed Word

BY FRANK CHAMBERLAIN

what the 13,000 people in the departments under his control are doing. And why? And what are the results of their work? Then he has to discover, too, what Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Hull and Mr. Stimson want him to do about it.

Listeners who heard his final broadcast before taking over his new job commented on his modesty. He said something about this was his last broadcast, because he was entering national service tomorrow.

This much can be said of radio in United States since that country entered the war: There has been a minimum of rumor broadcast. Radio stars have given their talent generously in patriotic programs. Millions of dollars of defence bonds and

stamps have been sold through radio. And a people who once were as wide apart as the poles have been unified in a remarkable way, and have been made increasingly angry at Nazism and Fascism by means of the power of radio.

One thing we wish Mr. Davis would do at once is to order shot at sunrise all crooners who sing "Remember Pearl Harbor".

Let's remember Lidice instead.

A NEW program on the air is the voice of Eric Sevareid, the man who scooped the world from Bordeaux after France fell. His broadcasts from Bordeaux were the only

word from France by radio after France fell. Sevareid is 32 years old. He was a reporter at 18. He was night editor for the U.P. in Paris until he was made city editor of the Paris Herald, a post he resigned to join the CBS Paris staff. When the French cabinet left Paris just ahead of the German troops, Sevareid went along to Bordeaux and his exclusive broadcasts from there won wide commendation throughout America. Later he went to Vichy and was then transferred to London, and finally to Washington.

THERE is an abundance of news in the radio world: Bing Crosby, for instance, has just set aside trust funds of \$200,000 for his four sons.

Bob Hope has returned to Hollywood worn out after 10 weeks of shows in army camps. . . Mary Grannan is called "Mary Grattan" in Variety this week, when it mentions about a new "Just Mary Stories" being published in United States. . . Al Jolson has just returned from a visit to army and air camps in Alaska. . . Wishart Campbell's friends regret his going off the air for the summer months. . . John Nesbitt will share the Fibber McGee and Molly replacement spotlight with Meredith Willson, composer and conductor. . . Bing Crosby and Fred Astair previewed their new Irving Berlin musical film "Holiday Inn" on Bing's farewell broadcast before he went on holiday. . . "Army Week" in Canada was given a tremendous impetus by radio stations this week. . . Taking Elmer Davis' place on the air is Cecil Brown, who scooped the radio world on the sinking of the *Repulse* and *Prince of Wales*. . . There's a move on foot to prohibit all Sunday advertising on the air in Canada. . . Rochester's visit on the Eddie Cantor program pleased the fans.

Salute to Can



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All our resources, all our determination and years of experience are pledged to this all-important end. Night and day, throughout Army Week and every week the men and women of Canadian General Electric are striving to help arm Canada's fighting men to hasten victory!



CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

Increased T.B. Mortality: a By-Product of War?

BY F. E. THOMAS

EVEN the history of tuberculosis is repeating itself. As in the last war, the mortality rate of t.b. is again on the increase. Before 1914, when prevention and treatment were still in their infancy, a steady decline in the incidence and mortality of tuberculosis was gradually achieved. But during the war years the trend was reversed and reached its height at the end of 1918, only to drop again sharply during 1919. From then on, until 1940, greater measures of prevention and improved methods of treatment resulted in a constant reduction in the number of victims of the "white plague."

It is an established fact that t.b. is most frequent among the lowest income groups, which would lead one to the conclusion that poverty is the principal cause of the disease. Yet during the years following the depression of '29, with their attendant reduction in incomes and unpre-

ented unemployment, mortality rates did not rise but continued to decrease. While the mortality rate for Canada per 100,000 of population was 73.5 in 1931 it dropped to only 50.6 in 1940. It is evident, therefore, that public health measures and medical science succeeded, at least in this instance, to overcome certain economic factors.

During 1941, in spite of greater prosperity among the working classes and with unemployment at one of its lowest levels, the mortality rate began to rise. This rise was most pronounced in larger industrial centers and it can be assumed that it was caused by conditions which favor an increase in t.b.—fatigue engendered by long hours of work, overcrowding in homes, inadequate diet, unwise recreation and lack of sufficient rest.

Two of these factors, long working hours because of the need for all-out production, and overcrowding in homes because of the necessity for

As during the 1914-18 war, tuberculosis is on the increase. Due partly to long working hours in wartime industries and to unsatisfactory housing conditions, improper diet and the wrong use of leisure also contribute much to this increase.

The author, himself a cured t. b. case, points out that it is now possible, by educating people, to eradicate the disease by 1960.

the concentration of some industries, are perhaps unavoidable in certain instances. However, carefully conducted experiments in Great Britain have shown that maximum efficiency

is not impaired by a working week not exceeding 60 to 65 hours for men and 55 to 60 hours for women. There are very few, if any, industries in Canada maintaining such a schedule at this time. It seems therefore improbable that existing working hours alone are conducive to excessive fatigue which, in turn, would lead to a direct increase in tuberculosis.

Overcrowding, on the other hand, may have a more direct bearing on the matter. Halifax, which is a prime example for it, has had an alarming increase in the t.b. rate, over 50% in fact, and part of this increase is undoubtedly due to unsatisfactory housing conditions. The situation in other cities in Canada is not as serious and is already being remedied by the execution of extensive wartime housing projects. If overcrowding has been responsible for an increase in tuberculosis it will be less so in the future.

The other three factors mentioned—inadequate diet, unwise recreation and lack of sufficient rest—are very much a matter of personal choice and control, and for that reason demand particular attention. People's eating habits may have changed for the better, but in the lower income brackets a balanced meal is something not determined by its vitamins and calories but by the price of food and the ease with which it can be prepared. Even cafeterias in modern war industries do not always reach the desired standard. One-third of 150 plants employing 300,000 workers were found to serve meals "not good enough" and only 10% of these plants employ dietitians. An examination of lunches carried to work by employees revealed the deplorable but not astonishing fact that only 15% of them could be termed "good."

People who eat in restaurants seem to consider it a waste of time to consume an adequate meal, and girls, because of some silly dieting notion, subsist on a "soft drink" and a cut of pie for lunch. There is a state of undernourishment existing, not so much for an actual lack of food, but simply because of the lack of consciousness for the necessity of a well-balanced meal. The restrictions imposed on the consumption of tea and coffee may perhaps have an unintentionally beneficial effect by making people drink more milk. Milk is one of the richest sources of calcium, which is more than essential to maintain resistance against disease in general and against tuberculosis in particular.

Overdoing Recreation

It is axiomatic that everyone needs some form of recreation. Just what form and how much of it obviously depends on a person's inclinations and to some extent on the work he is doing. If it is carried to extremes, whether in sports or amusements, it will defeat its purpose and even increase the fatigue from work instead of counteracting it. Unfortunately, a large number of the younger people seem to find their sole recreation in dance halls and in keeping late hours. This may be a manifestation of a war psychosis, a feel-

ing of let's live today, tomorrow we may die; or it may be the result of having some money to spend, perhaps for the first time in their lives, and not knowing what else to spend it on.

Quite aside from any possible moral considerations involved it will lead to a definite lowering of their physical standard at an age which is particularly susceptible to the t.b. bacillus. Hard-working people of any age group need a certain number of hours of sleep or complete relaxation every night and, while burning the candle at both ends may "give a lovely light," to speak with Miss Millay, it certainly "will not last the night."

No matter how far-reaching public health measures for prevention of t.b. may be they cannot completely regulate, nor even influence, the worker's private life. This could only be done by creating an equivalent of the Army in which every worker would be under strict routine and supervision for twenty-four hours a day, which is patently impossible, and not even desirable, in a non-totalitarian society. The alternative is a more extensive program of education, teaching everyone the way for maximum enjoyment of life with a minimum of injury to health.

Uninterested While Well

Much has been done along these lines. Newspaper and magazine articles, pamphlets, posters, screen and radio plays, addresses, lectures, all have been effectively used. But most of the people directly concerned pay not much attention to it while they are well; they feel no need for it. With them it is often a case of locking the stable door after the horse has been stolen, in other words, when they fall ill they frequently become voracious readers of every piece of literature dealing with their illness. Perhaps this apparent lack of interest concerning health helps at least to prevent the majority of Canadians from becoming hypochondriacs. But it does lessen their awareness to injurious habits of living and so, it seems, some other way must be found in addition to existing health propaganda, which will arouse more interest in their well-being.

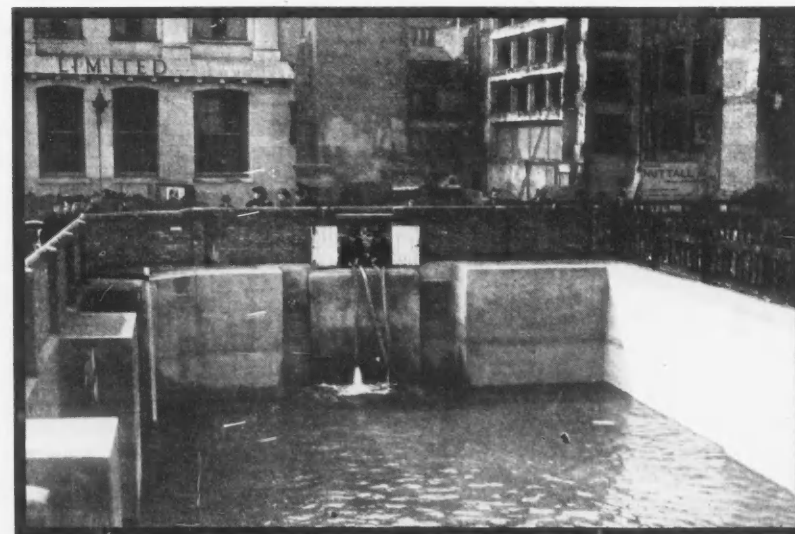
Many of the larger industrial plants have their workers examined by their own plant physicians before employment and, in some cases, conduct periodic examinations. These examinations provide a unique opportunity for the direct, individual health education of each worker by the physician himself. He can instruct him in brief, simple language on matters of personal health—what to eat, how to use his leisure, how to rest and relax. This advice, given in a friendly, conversational manner, may have a more profound effect on him than any amount of printed matter he may accidentally come across.

The best tuberculosis prevention is proper, healthful living, which requires but little commonsense and not extra expense. If everyone will play his part tuberculosis will be eradicated by 1960, as one large insurance company recently predicted.

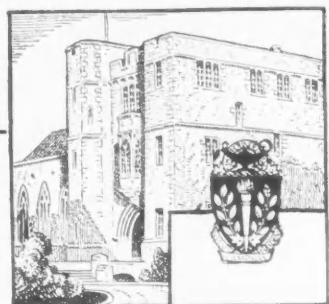
Canada's Army



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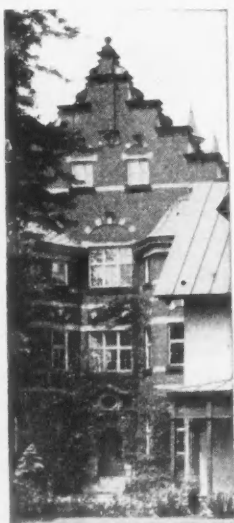
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THE GARDEN IS POLITICAL, by John Malcolm Brinnin; (Macmillan, \$2.)

ELBOW ROOM, by Oliver St. John Gogarty; (Collins, \$2.50.)

MISS SITWELL'S book set me digging up a passage in Johnson, in which the doctor pontificates on the metaphysical poets of the seventeenth century. He didn't think much of them. Now time has treated Dr. Johnson as it often treats critics, and what he once said about Donne and Cowley today seems to be wide of the mark. But it may fit some of our modern verse writers so well that it is worth quoting:

"They were not successful in representing or moving the affections . . . but wrote rather as beholders than partakers of human nature . . . making remarks on the actions of men, and the vicissitudes of life, without interest and without emotion. Their courtship was void of fondness, and their lamentation of sorrow. Their wish was only to say what they hoped had been never said before."

Miss Sitwell's work is very self-conscious, her inspiration literary. She sees life at second-hand. Even in one of the finest poems in the book, *Still Falls the Rain*, which has as its subject the raids of 1940, she cannot resist embodying two lines from Marlowe's *Faustus* at the very climax. The lines are magnificently apt, and used with literary dexterity and power, but somehow they suggest an Epicurean aloofness at a moment when aloofness seems most out of place. In one poem, she makes an old woman say, invoking the sun which comes, "blessing all humble creatures".

"And I, the primeval clay
That has known earth's grief and
harvest's happiness,
Seeing mankind's dark seed-time,
come to bless,
Forgive and bless all men like the
holy light."

It is eloquent and dignified and

BY W. S. MILNE

exalted in sentiment, but it brings no picture of a real old woman at all. Her old woman is a literary abstraction.

Throughout these thirty pages, one comes on many a choicely turned phrase, many a striking image. There is a sure craftsmanship about even her loosest metrical experiments, a compelling rhythm. But the vital spark is dim. That note of high emotion which is most truly universal, because most sharply particular, is absent.

Mr. Brinnin's work has little of the excellence of Miss Sitwell's. It is mostly comment and criticism on the times, with small evidence of creative zest. I found not one poem that I wanted to reread, not one that seemed to need quoting. I came across no phrase so vivid and apt that it struck the mind with wonder or satisfaction; it is all abstractions, generalizations, forced phrases, far-fetched metaphors, similes that dazzle without illuminating, sounds ugly and sense confused, hysterical and undisciplined. The rhymes are slovenly. He invents words when there is no need for it: for "tremulous" he writes "tremoring". He mixes metaphors with the irresponsibility of a boy with his first chemistry set. In *A Litany of Friends* he writes a tribute

"To him whose adolescence, signed with ruin,

Roars through the suburbs of experience;

British Rule

BY B. K. SANDWELL

FRENCH CANADA AND BRITAIN, by Abbé Arthur Maheux, translated by R. M. Saunders. (Ryerson, \$1.50 cloth, \$1 paper.)

IT WAS eminently desirable that Abbé Arthur Maheux's first, and so far only published, volume of his "Ton Histoire est une Epopée" should be translated into English; and the task could hardly have been better done than by Professor R. M. Saunders of Toronto though we could wish that he had not made his author say that Governor Murray "could not and did not ignore" the fact that English law forbade the appointment of Roman Catholics to government service. What the Abbé said was that Murray could not have been ignorant of it; he did ignore it, with great firmness. This volume, with its admirable plea for the abandonment of the lacrimose note by historians of the French-Canadian race, was warmly commended in these columns when it first appeared in French, and its appearance in English will serve to assure many Canadians that there is a school of French-language historians as anxious as anybody to do full justice to British rule in Canada.

There is a curious phrase in one of Murray's letters in the Archives which we wish somebody would check up. The letter, and the copy of it in Maheux's French original, are both in English, and in the copy Murray is made to say that a certain project for a court of justice will prevent the French-Canadians from being made "a prey to upright lawyers." Is it possible that "upright" was the original word?

The book, which is in the valuable Contemporary Affairs series, is a fully documented account of the great services rendered to French Canada by Murray after 1759 as a result of his lively sympathy with, and understanding of, the *habitants*. It shows Murray as a most charming character, and highly esteemed by the people of Quebec.

Lucien Lortie has published, in French, a 160-page bibliography of Abbé Maheux's writings, with a short biography. Presumably those desiring to obtain a copy should apply to Laval University.

Whose bourgeois summer, like the making moon,

Commands rebellion, yet in truth enchants."

Now for Gogarty! With little of Miss Sitwell's artistry, he has a nobler quality, zest for life, gusto, passion and laughter. These are the poems of a friendly man, a great talker and arguer, a loyal comrade. Best of all, they are the poems of a man who gets "a great kick" out of writing poetry, because he has the authentic, creative impulse. He conveys a sense of more spacious life, of heartier enjoyment of the good things our senses bring us. His

verse satisfies Milton's famous phrase; "simple, sensuous and passionate." Perhaps the finest thing in the book is his elegy on Yeats. It is far from being another "Adonais", but it is a sincere, generous and illuminating tribute to a great poet whom Gogarty loved and respected and argued with, and sometimes listened to. It has a picture of the man Yeats in it:

"The noble head held high,
The nose with an eagle's gaze,
The sharp appraising eye,
The brown unaging face,
The beautiful elegant hands
As white as the breasts of the love
Of Ossian in faerylands:
Among us but ever aloof,
He never hurried or ran,
With eyes on a lordly track,
A tall upstanding man
You dared not slap on the back."

There is much quotable stuff in Gogarty's book. He never quite touches the heights, but his Pegasus is a fine runner and steeplechaser.

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NO COMMON GLORY, a Novel by David Pilgrim. (Mussion, \$3.)

GOD SAVE the memory of Samuel Pepys, Secretary to the Admiralty, bound servant of Edward Montague, Earl of Sandwich and incomparable diarist. So might well David Pilgrim pray, for he is deep in debt to that amiable, frivolous but honest gentleman who served King Charles the Second with zeal, but took time to look shrewdly about him and record what he saw.

So also might Mr. Pilgrim include in his devotions a breath of thanksgiving for the plays of Molière which satirized the Court of Louis XIV and all French society of the period.

The hero of this novel is James de la Cloche of the Island of Jersey, natural son of Charles, begotten while yet he was a Prince "on his travels," and darkly regarded from afar by Cromwell and his counsellors. The lad, brought up as a Protestant, and ignorant of his Royal bar sinister, is sent to Clermont, the Jesuit College, greatly to his surprise, and then is introduced to the Court of Versailles,

THE BOOKSHELF

Two Courts All A-Glitter

as page of the Princess Henriette, sister of the King of England.

He falls in love with a maid-of-honor whose supposed honor is tarnished by King Louis. But before he knows of her descent he fights a duel in protection of her good name and pinks his man. Flight takes him again to Jersey, and thence to England. At Whitehall he falls foul of the Duke of Monmouth, is set upon by bravoos of that reckless youth and is left for dead. The press-gang pick him up and he becomes a common seaman on a King's ship during the notable fight with the Dutch. He is swept into the sea when a foremast falls, is picked up by a merchant-craft and brings the first news of victory to England. Then back he

goes to Versailles as the secret go-between of King Charles, whose hope was to reconcile England to the Ancient Church and cement English-French relations.

So it is a novel without an end, without a continued love-interest, and without a wedding on the last page. It is also an adventure-story with nothing dependent upon the adventures. Its importance is as a reconstruction of French and English Court society and intrigue in the middle of the Seventeenth Century, and its cleverness in design and detail is not to be denied. The characterization is profound, deft in differentiation, and the book is written with spirit in a fine rhythmic prose which is a continual delight.

have felicity of thought and expression. Here is one called *Actress*: Safe in the chantry of her soul she mourned his going. But laughter lit her course of living And kindness shone along her day. Her breast had known the ecstasy of passion. She had not missed her cue When love had glanced her way.

And now with foolish tears And show of self-indulgence How could she mar the climax of the play?

THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE NETHERLANDS INDIES, by Jan O. M. Broek. (Canadian Institute of Pacific Relations, Toronto, \$2.)

NOW that the island of Java and its appurtenances are lost to the Japanese there may be a mournful interest in considering the vast extent of the disaster. But the record,

assembled and sponsored by the Institute of Pacific Relations, has little or no present value.

THE MANGROVE COAST, The story of the West Coast of Florida, by Karl A. Bickel. (Longmans, Green, \$4.50).

A COMBINATION of note-book and guide-book summarizing the history and romance of a section of Florida not as well known as that fronting on the Atlantic, but perhaps more alluring. The story is well-told and will appeal to the many Canadians who like to winter in the south.

EDITORIAL NOTE: In response to a number of inquiries, we can state that the historical book on *Montreal, the Story of Three Hundred Years*, reviewed recently in these columns, can be obtained by addressing the author, John Irwin Cooper, at McGill University, Montreal.

The Much Larger America

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

LATIN AMERICA, by Preston E. James. (Longmans, Green, \$7.50.)

ONE of the compensating by-products of the Nazi conspiracy to destroy western civilization is the fact that millions of North Americans have suddenly learned to think hemispherically. Not so many years ago the United States' attitude toward those sections of the Western Hemisphere over which the Stars and Stripes did not fly was even more isolationist than with regard to Europe. It was realized that up above the Canadian boundary there were quite a lot of healthy "bushers" who might on occasion be turned into really smart people. In the vast region between the Rio Grande and Cape Horn there were some thousands, (maybe more), of "greasers", more difficult to handle. The latter had something of the glamor of the tropics on them but were liable to "get off the rails" and for their welfare the "big stick" should be kept handy.

This is not an unfair summary of the attitude of the United States toward its southern neighbors as recently as the Harding administration; mainly due to Theodore Roosevelt's contemptuous and truculent attitude. Within the past three years a miraculous thing has happened. Another Roosevelt, Franklin by name, has succeeded not only in ameliorating the hatreds and prejudices created by his relative, but in changing the attitude of his own people from contempt and indifference to friendly interest.

The rapprochement he effected has been reflected for more than a year in publishers' book lists. Volumes relating to all phases of the Southern continent and its adjuncts have

been pouring from the presses, and find eager readers. So far the most encyclopedic and comprehensive is this formidable tome *Latin America* by Preston James, Professor of Geography at the University of Michigan. He was never an "isolationist" so far as the Western Hemisphere is concerned; his interest in Latin America has been life-long, and for years he has been foremost in the promotion of Latin-American studies among U.S. educationists.

The vast wealth of knowledge he has accumulated is unfolded in 900 or more pages, copiously clarified by charts, maps and illustrations. In its survey of matters "animal, vegetable, mineral", as well as ethnological, historical, economic, political and social, the book is a masterly achievement. We get the whole story from the ages when Asiatic migrants who had crossed Behring Straits drifted down to the more salubrious tropics and established strange civilizations, on which were superimposed the institutions of Spain and Portugal. Great as has been wealth production during the present century, most of the great area that extends from the Rio Grande in the north to Cape Horn in the South; from the Windward Islands in the East to the Pacific coast of Mexico in the West, contain undeveloped resources that could only be stated in astronomical figures.

Until lately the hungry Germans were more conscious of this than North Americans, and interpenetration by Germans in the past 20 years is shown to have been vast. Fortunately its political consequences have been checked by the era of hemispherical solidarity launched by statesmen like Franklin Roosevelt and Sumner Wells, and by teachers like Prof. James.

Briefly *Latin America* is one of the most important books of the year.

Guerilla Stuff

RUSSIANS DON'T SURRENDER, by Alexander Poliakov. Illustrated. (Smithers and Bonelli, \$3.)

ON RUSSIA'S western front, when the German invasion began, stood Galitzki's brigade with infantry, anti-tank artillery and a scouting battalion. At the first clash with the enemy which continued for two days the Germans lost 265 tanks, but during the fighting, enemy forces surrounded the Russians and leaflets were dropped from 'planes demanding surrender.

Galitzki saw no sense in that suggestion. He divided his force into three, gave full instructions on the methods of guerrilla warfare and by this means undertook to break the ring of steel all about and rejoin the main Red army.

With one of these groups was Alexander Poliakov, correspondent of the Army newspaper, *Red Star*, and active combatant as well. This book is his diary from June 22nd to July 22nd, 1941, a record of exploits beyond reason and of grim practical

jokes such as the one that flowered in an artillery duel between two Nazi detachments while the Russian slipped away untouched.

"The Germans don't fight well at night," the diary declares, and apparently events prove it, for the greater part of Galitzki's command got through the German hordes, joyous, and ready to fight another day.

The writing is simple and free from all affectation. It reflects the cheerfulness of the men in a desperate situation, their resolute quality, and the contempt they feel for the dull-witted barbarians who in the arrogance of folly imagined that Russia was a push-over.

The translation is by Norbert Guterman, and the book is copiously illustrated by action-photographs.

Things Various

DUSK, a Cluster of Poems, mostly in free verse, by Mary Frances Edwards, of the Blind Institute, Toronto. (Privately printed, 75c.)

Blindness often quickens spiritual vision. Some of these shy verses



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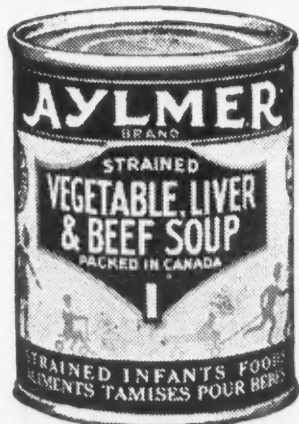
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WORLD OF WOMEN

An Inch Off Here and There

BY BERNICE COFFEY

THOSE who have been hoping for the best but expecting the worst when the Wartime Prices and Trade Board's new clothing regulations come into effect, are due for some very pleasant surprises.

The other day the Board held a fashion show for the press to show how the restrictions will work out in practice this Fall. Clothes made in the free-and-easy days of unlimited yardage were shown teamed up with the new regulated versions or, as the Board tactfully prefers to call them, Victory models.

Never were restrictions more painless, for the Victory models would have won hands down under any circumstances before any group of style-wise women. For it is evident that in addition to saving material the restrictions are doing a handsome thing for fashion in sweeping away the frou-frou that has cluttered up the style picture. Good lines, honest design, will have their innings because their lack cannot be concealed by the use of excess yardage or faulty cutting. Nor is there any suggestion of skimpiness in the new clothes. As for quality, fabrics are the same as those used last year and for some time now the Canadian manufacturer has been using domestic fabrics almost exclusively.

The Government's purpose is not to put us in uniform clothing, and the woman who prides herself on the individuality of her dress continues to have plenty of scope in which to express herself. The sole purpose of the scheme is to save such important materials as wool, cotton, rayon, so that there will be enough for all us civilians to be decently and becomingly clad after the thousands of men and women in the forces have had their all-important needs filled.

Decreased use of material is effected by various and ingenious methods of saving an inch here and another inch there. Redingotes are eliminated, because the government says this is an extra coat and presumably we have extra coats so we don't need Redingotes. Short sleeves are substituted for voluminous, bell or exaggerated ones. The sweep of

the skirt as well as the depth of its hem is regulated. Elimination of flaps on pockets and numerous other small economies are employed which, when spread over the clothes closets of the nation, add up to staggering totals in savings of yardage.

Here is an example of how the restrictions work: A printed dress with a separate jacket (now restricted) required 4-2 3 yards. The Victory version of the same costume gives it a separate skirt and the same jacket. To all outward appearance it is the same suit-dress as the first (but don't remove the jacket in public!) but only 3-7 8 yards are required to make it. This is a saving of 3/4 yards in one dress, and for every 100 models of the out-lawed dress 120 Victory models can be made. It is estimated that there will be an average saving of 15% in the cost of the garments—which means that the price of the clothes we buy this fall will reflect a proportionate saving.

The regulations apply as firmly to the expensive custom-made frock created by Mrs. Van Astor's jealously guarded pet dressmaker as they do to the little \$3.95 number snatched by Minnie Snooks off the rack in the bargain basement. As for those clever ones who are on chummy terms with the gentle art of home sewing, they are morally obliged to observe the regulations. And anyway the patterns they buy, most of which come from the United States, soon will be in line with the yardage savings in ready-to-wear.

Evening and dinner dresses have not been banished from the scene—and they'll still be around, provided they do not exceed fifty-nine inches finished length and four yards finished sweep. However, if it's made of net or lace it can have a maximum sweep of 5 1/2 yards. This is similar to the rationing laws in England, where nearly all bridal dresses now are either lace or net.

All in all, the clothing restrictions as evolved by the authorities and interpreted by the designers and manufacturers of this country, promise to be one of the most painless

schemes of indirect rationing it is possible to visualize. As we see it, women are not being asked to sacrifice anything. They merely are being asked to dress a little more simply, to look a little more streamlined, and we believe the results will show that we shall be more smartly dressed because of our enforced simplification of garb.

And a Mink Coat

Those who have a feeling that Lady Luck is hovering around in their vicinity will have an opportunity to test the strength of their intuition by buying tickets on the I.O.D.E. draw. If the gal's intentions are serious, the ticket may become a fur coat—could be even a mink one.

To carry on the official war work of the I.O.D.E., the Retail Furriers of Ontario have donated sixty-eight fur garments worth \$25,000. Mink and beaver coats, leopard and Hudson seal, arctic fox capes, silver fox scarves, and many other glamorous furs are among the donations. These furs will be sold by draw ticket in a campaign beginning July first and

We Salute Them



Weston's join with all Canada in expressing pride and appreciation and paying tribute to all those in Canada's Armed Forces who are sacrificing personal freedom and pleasures to do their part in crushing the "Hitler Tyranny" so that we may continue to live as free men and women.

You can help to make life more pleasant for these people, many of whom are in new surroundings. Entertain and assist them wherever and whenever you can. They'll appreciate it.

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An example of "Before" and "After" the Wartime Prices and Trade Board's new clothing restrictions. Six yards of material gave the housecoat at left its flowing lines. The "Victory" model at right uses only four.

ending with a big draw in Toronto's Massey Hall on November 6, 1942.

Tickets are now in the hands of I.O.D.E. members all over Ontario, and the donor furriers, as well as campaign headquarters in Toronto. They are being sold for fifty cents apiece. Any ticket may win any one of the garments up to the said mink coat. Headquarters for I.O.D.E.-Retail Furriers' Campaign, from which tickets may be obtained by mail, is Room 222, 1207 Bay Street, Toronto.

Husband's Old Pants

BY RICA McLEAN FARQUHARSON

THE war has brought a new hazard to Canadian men. To be limited to one-pants suits is bad. To have wives ready to grab the only pair of trousers is desperate. If the situation continues to develop all men,

regardless of age, will be in the army. It offers their only hope of staying decently clad.

It started with the woman who discovered that all she needed to have a good-looking skirt in wartime was a pair of her husband's cast-off trousers. As a fashion-news flash the idea had everything — economy, patriotism, novelty — and husband's old pants if she could get them.

She and her women friends ransacked their husband's wardrobes. In those early days, gullible men, with no idea how a notion like that catches on, even helped. It seemed Canada's wartime clothing problem was clinched. Then, an obscure tailor was discovered to be a whizz at making things into what they were never intended.

The old mouse trap theory paled. He took a pair of men's pants, turned them upside down, slashed into them and created a woman's skirt that was something pretty posh.

It wasn't long until women couldn't

wait for cast-off clothing. They caught up with the ones their husbands hoped to put on tomorrow. While they sewed for bombed victims or served at the canteen they checked up on the local supply. The men are still trying to check up with the girls.

One well-known doctor declares he came home one night to find his wife surrounded by women and his old clothes. The women were girls who hadn't husbands, only boy-friends in the armed forces and they couldn't get their civilian clothes away from their mothers. When the doctor saw the suits he'd fought moths for disappearing over the arms of those girls it did something to him. Now he puts his only suit under lock and key when he goes to bed at night.

In the meantime the tailor who is such a super-duper is getting cynical about his dream of wealth. He's as desperate as a husband. The old pants keep coming in so fast and the line-up of women waiting for skirts is so long he wishes he'd never

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This suit could have been bought in Canada before the clothing regulations came into force . . . but not now. It requires too much material.



This version comes within restrictions, gains smartness by eliminating two pockets, all flaps. Jacket is shorter, and there are no back pleats.



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SPLENDID FOR BREAD, TOO! If you bake at home, this same Fleischmann's fresh Yeast is always dependable! Canada's favorite for 4 generations.

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learned to be smart. With abandon he cuts up everything that comes to him so nobody else will have a chance to try what he can't do. He piles the cloth in neat bundles and spends his days arguing with women about why season follows season and they still have nothing to wear. Several women threatened to appeal to the Better Business Bureau, the Justice Department, the Supreme Court. He swears softly and looks stranger.

The woman who sent him his customers called recently. She wanted her coat. He started to make it a year ago. She reminded him gently she was responsible for the state he was in. He kept on babbling about skirts; wouldn't talk coat at all. She says that's what happens when you throw business to anyone. It comes right back and hits you in the eye.

Koreans suck raw eggs with their tea; the Burmese drink a pickled tea prepared as a salad soaked in oil and garlic and sometimes dried fish; the Moors drink green tea out of glasses saturated with sugar and mint; the Siamese chew their tea with salt; the Tibetans boil theirs for days with rancid butter; and the natives of Cashmere boil cream with their tea and dunk bits of bread in it.

In the early days, according to the legends of Buddhist priests, monkeys were used to gather the tea leaves from inaccessible places.

The first English teapot was designed by a potter named John Dwight in 1672 and was made of red stoneware.

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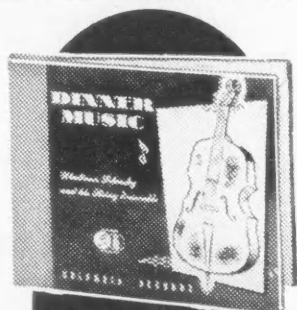


Canadian clothing regulations apply only to the amount of material that may be used in a garment, but in England clothing not only is restricted in yardage but is rationed, too. The photograph above illustrates "Utility" dresses shown in London by Norman Hartnell, the Queen's dress-maker. "Tip-Top" (L.) an early Fall wool dress with red yoke, pale blue inset. "Ginger Nut" (R.) is a summer coat-dress in brown rayon linen.

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Saint-Saens as Scots Composer

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

AT TWO of the promenade con-
certs he has conducted at Var-
sity Arena, Victor Kolar of the De-
troit Symphony Orchestra has given
examples of works by European
musicians composed under Scottish
inspiration. In both instances the at-
tempt to reproduce Scottish idioms
was remarkably successful. Two
weeks ago Mr. Kolar played the
Scherzo from Mendelssohn's "Scot-
tish Symphony," well known to con-
cert-goers, which must rank as a re-
markable able attempt to express the
Scottish spirit in dancing. Indeed it
is so characteristic that if present-
ed anonymously to listeners unfa-
miliar with its origin, it might easily
pass for a composition by Sir Alex-
ander Mackenzie or another of the
Scottish musical worthies. It should
be added that Mr. Kolar, who is an
expert in rhythmical accents, has
mastered that elusive device known
to conductors as the "Scotch Snap";
a short note (on the beat) followed
by a long one (occupying the rest of
the beat). Sir Ernest MacMillan and
other conductors could bear testi-
mony as to the difficulty of inducing
the average orchestra composed of
musicians of many nationalities to
render this idiom properly.

The second pseudo-Scottish offer-
ing, heard last week, was even more
interesting, because entirely unfa-
miliar; it was the Scottish episodes
from Saint-Saens' forgotten opera
"Henry VIII" (1883)—Idyll, Gigue
and Finale.

Saint-Saens was a most brilliant
and versatile man; but of the four-
teen operas he composed, only one,
"Samson et Delila," has managed to
survive. "Henry VIII" is one of the

deadest pieces in the Saint-Saens
operatic graveyard; and having
checked up on Armand Silvestre's
libretto I am not surprised. It is a
story of intrigue in the Tudor court
in which Queen Katherine comes
into a possession of a letter which
shows that her chosen successor
Anne Boleyn is not a really nice
girl. After much wrestling with the
spirit Katherine decides to de-
stroy it rather than interfere with
Henry's happiness. How and why a
gathering of the Scottish clans is in-
troduced into Tudor England is not
clear, but Saint-Saens made the epi-
sode the occasion for the display of
his ability to transform himself
temporarily into a Scotsman. The
music is not only beautiful, spirited
and tuneful, but as Scots as Usque-
baugh. It is part of a Suite which
the composer arranged from his
score after the failure of the opera,
and I marvel that it has escaped our
conductors so long.

Mr. Kolar's program was com-
posed of short works by eighteen
different composers ranging from
Wagner to William Walton, from
Bach to Rimsky-Korsakoff; several
of them "interpreted" by an over-
pretentious dancer, Miriam Winslow,
whose technique largely consists of
leaping around the stage. In addi-
tion to the Saint-Saens music it con-
tained another novelty, a "Russian
Soldier's Song" by Modest Altschul-
er, so martial and spirited that the
audience demanded a repetition.

It was good to witness this tribute
to Mr. Altschuler, now 69, for he has
the honor of being the pioneer in
North America in presenting Rus-
sian music. He was the first to let

audiences on this side of the Atlantic
know that Russia had many com-
posers in addition to Glinka, Rubin-
stein and Tchaikowsky; and he also
introduced to this country several il-
lustrious modern instrumentalists.
About forty years ago he came
across the ocean with the "Moscow
Trio," and from the not very exten-
sive ranks of his countrymen in
America organized the Russian Sym-
phony Orchestra in 1904. Orchestral
music in America was at that time
so wholly under German dominat'on
that his organization had a hard
struggle. The last war brought it
into its own, especially in Canada.
German orchestral musicians could
not obtain passports to come to us
but Russians could. Thus one heard
Altschuler and his men in Massey
Hall on several occasions and he
toured across this country. The im-

The Record Review

BY JOHN WATSON

MOZART — Concerto in B Flat.
Robert C. Sadesus with John Bar-
birolli and the New York Phil-
harmonic.
Columbia D112, 7 sides.

MR. CASADESUS is the ablest
living interpreter of Mozart
and every one of his recordings is a
joy and a revelation to serious col-
lectors. If there is any fault to be found
with this pressing it is that Mr. Bar-
birolli allows his orchestra a trifle too
much prominence over the soloist.
Otherwise, it's a remarkable job. Mr.
Casadesus' interpretation and execu-
tion are, of course, perfection itself
and the recording engineers have
captured the brilliant tone of his
piano with extraordinary fidelity.
Mozart, who attempted his first
"piano concerto" at the age of four,
wrote the B Flat in 1791, the year
of his death. It is not the most com-
pelling of his works but there is about
it the feeling of quiet resolution
which pervaded the soul of a man
who was on the threshold of making
his peace with the world.

BACH-STOKOWSKI — *Komm', Sus-
ser Tod und Air on the G String*.
Stokowski and the All-American
Orchestra.
Columbia—J82, 4 sides.

TIME marches on—and so does Mr.
Stokowski, dragging poor old John
Sebastian behind him. This time, two
of Bach's most poignantly beautiful
melodies come in for the Stokowski
sugar-coating. In all fairness, how-
ever, it must be admitted that this
attempt has been decidedly more
successful than most. Stokowski has
shown unusual restraint in his trans-
cription... one would almost think
he had reached the conclusion that
Bach cannot be improved upon by
anyone, not even Stokowski. The
Youth Orchestra possesses a first-rate
string section and the lads have put
their heart and soul into this press-
ing. The recording is excellent.

BEETHOVEN — Grosse Fugue. Busch
Chamber Players conducted by
Adolph Busch.
Columbia—J83, 4 sides.

ORIGINALLY composed as the
finale to the B Flat Quartet, the
Great Fugue is almost always classed
as a separate Opus and performed as
such. This is stark, bony music
which takes a great deal of hearing.
The "average" listener (if such an
animal exists) will find it very, very
dull and, in the other corner, the
scholars will have occasion to wonder
why on earth Mr. Busch saw fit to
transcribe the work for a larger en-
semble. The plenitude of instruments
destroys the subtle instrumental bal-
ance of the quartet version. The
fact that Columbia has over-recorded
this pressing in spots only adds to
the confusion.

WAGNER — Lohengrin, Prelude to
Act 1. Fritz Reiner and the Pitts-
burgh Symphony.
Columbia—C15637, 2 sides.

A rather spiritless performance of
an old parlor favorite which is good
enough to deserve better treatment
than this.



Two of the five eminent artists en-
gaged for the Canadian Concert
Series at Eaton Auditorium next
season are Portia White, colored
contralto, and Ernesto Vinci, baritone,
a protege of the great Toscanini.

portance of the pioneer work he did
may be realized by the fact that the
orchestral works of Ippolitov-Ivan-
ov, Liadov, Rachmaninoff and Seria-
bine were first heard in America
under his baton.

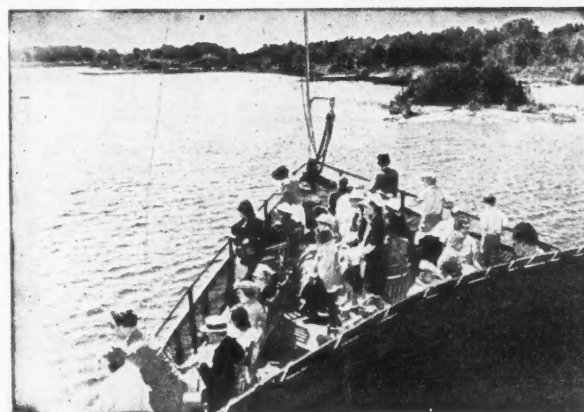


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FILM PARADE

Celluloid Salvage

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

MOST of the benefits to be derived from the war are still well in the future, so it is gratifying to hear of at least one reform—the omission of screen credits—which we can enjoy in our lifetime. If all goes well full credit lists will be issued only in the Los Angeles area, where the names of those Honored Artists who set out the chairs in the patio or gave the heroine her final waveset are a matter of local interest. The rest of us are to be let off with nothing more than the names of the film stars, and featured players. (But what about authors and directors? Don't they perhaps rate a by-line, even if it is war-time?)

No one will regret the loss of the credit lists. At the same time it does seem a peculiar kind of economy to save a few feet of celluloid in lists and trailers, (well, twenty million feet annually, to be accurate) and then toss away hundreds of millions of feet, whole bales of the precious stuff, in double features. Why not be sensible as well as patriotic and convert low-grade surplus entertainment into essential high combustibles?

UNLESS there is some way of reclaiming used celluloid "Twin Beds" is sheer waste from beginning to end. Chemically it may still have its uses. Cinematically it was hopeless from the start. There must have been a generation that found "Twin Beds" amusing or it would hardly have established itself as one of the classics of bedroom farce. But fashions change even in so limited a field as bedroom farce and the situations that knocked patrons in the aisles back in 1914 or thereabouts do little more than knock them into a coma in 1942. Whatever comedy remains in it now is strictly for those who still find it an enchantingly funny idea to sew up the bride's nightie and tie the groom's pajamas up in knots. In this case it is the plot that is tied up in knots, rather than the groom's pajamas, but the comedy is just as simple and the knots could hardly be more intricate or senseless. Why not just send out for a fresh plot?

Granted that Mischa Auer in his underwear is a shade funnier than Wallace Beery in his, he still isn't funny enough for the prolonged and relentless exposure he gets here. Joan Bennett and George Brent play the leading roles with a sort of jaded animation, as though all they really wanted was to get the old thing over with. The clothes are all recklessly contemporary, to make up for the sad datedness of the plot, but even the clothes weren't very successful. I thought the fur tail that Glenda Farrell wore as a cock-tail hat would have looked more becoming tied to a radiator cap.

"HATTER'S Castle" from the A. J. Cronin novel, opens drearily and goes sombrely and steadily from bad to worse. If Dr. Cronin chooses to write about people who are snobbish, mean and grasping to the point of being slightly off their heads, that is his privilege as an author and no one can quarrel with it. But when he wrecks a train just to dispose of a minor villain and brings

on a blizzard in order to make things worse for his erring heroine (thrown out of doors by her brutal father) it comes under the heading of literary sabotage and establishes Dr. Cronin as one of the major bad writers of contemporary English fiction. Robert Newton plays Dr. Cronin's Mad Hatter in style, and Emyln Williams, as usual, is convincing as a nasty little English heel. But the general weakness in structure makes the film implausible, for all the good acting.

"THE Great Man's Lady" is slightly more finished than "Hatter's Castle" but hardly more convincing. (If you're bent on going to the movies this week, don't look to me for encouragement.) It's a pioneer story contrived on the "narrative" pattern, a tricky device which occasionally works but more frequently doesn't. There are one or two lively incidents in "The Great Man's Lady" but the moment your reluctant interest is aroused the director cuts back to the narrator, a palsied crone of 109 (Barbara Stanwyck, of all people) and the interest swiftly dies. Best leave it alone.

Fortunately two excellent documentaries turned up during the week—"Road to Tokio" ("Canada Carries On") which dramatizes both the peril and the defences of Canada on the West Coast; and "Ferry Pilot" ("The World in Action") which presents the best and most detailed photographic account we have yet had of that extraordinary flight service across the Atlantic. Both factually and dramatically these pictures are of the highest possible interest. As escape from escapism they could hardly have come at a better time.

THE THEATRE

Vici's Varieties

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

THEATREGOERS whose taste runs to production and precision training will probably prefer Count Berni Vici's "Varieties of 1942" to the recent "Meet the People," which depended largely on youthful talent, bounce and high spirits. There is, to be sure, a certain amount of bounce in the Varieties but the Count, a smiling competent and confident man, keeps it well under professional control.

The NBC Girls' Orchestra, under the Count's baton, is authoritative and versatile without being tricky—like most girls' bands it is a good deal easier to listen to than to watch. The dancing is uniformly good, particularly the acrobatic dancing of Miss Birdie Dean, a boneless wonder. In addition there are a number of vaudeville sketches, which stay pretty consistently at the vaudeville level; a Greek soprano, Miss Sonia Cortis, who has an excellent voice, a spirited sense of showmanship and a repertoire in half a dozen languages; Maude Hilton, a comedian who spent a large part of the time in the audience and whose comedy when she finally reached the stage was considerably better than her lines; and Mr. Wally Ward, the Master of Ceremonies who was moderately amusing at the microphone and after a little, immoderately funny at the piano. My choice of the evening however was a dog act, Carlton Emmy and his Mad Wags. Mr. Emmy's Wags, far from being mad were extraordinarily accommodating and endearing and seemed to be enjoying themselves with considerably less strain than any of the other performers.



Erno Rapee, guest conductor, and Dorothy Wilkes, soprano, who appear at the Promenade Symphony concert, Varsity Arena, Toronto, July 9.

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N—"CHARMANT" spectator pump with open toe in white suede with turtan calf. Neat two-color bow. High heel. Sizes 4 to 9, widths AAAA to B. Pair 8.50.



O—"LA GIOCONDA" open-toe, step-in sandal with punched perforations. Sizes 4 to 10, widths AAAA to B. Pair 12.50.

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THE DRESSING TABLE

Lessons In Fancy Foot Work

BY ISABEL MORGAN

IF A COLDLY objective glance in your full-length mirror conveys the dejecting news that your legs require the kindly concealment of skirts rather than the revealment of shorts, it's high time to begin a re-modelling job on these features. Skirts are going to remain short for a long time to come. . . . "My government done tole me when I was in knee pants", to paraphrase the words of a popular song. So here we are, with some exercises to assist you in acquiring that Marlene Dietrich look about the ankles. May you do them well and faithfully.

(1) Stand with toes on edge of a block two to three inches thick (a 'phone book will do), heels on floor, finger on back of a chair for balance. Keep the body straight, shoulders back, chin up. At count of one, rise to toes. At count of two, lower heels slowly until they touch the floor, toes still on the block. Repeat six to eight times. Don't pull yourself up with your hands. Let the leg muscles do the work, the hands merely aiding balance. Inhale deeply as you rise, exhale as you return heels to floor. (Note the shoes worn by the model in the photographs. Foot and leg exercises should be done barefoot, or in soft heelless slippers of this type.)

(2) Stand erect, feet together, chin up, shoulders back, fingers on back of chair (or on bar or window sill) for balance. At the count of one, rise on toes, stretching up as far as possible. At count of two, bend knees, keeping back straight, chin up. Stay on your toes. At count of

three, stand erect, back straight, still on toes. At count of four, return heels to floor. Repeat.

(3) Stand erect, feet two to three feet apart (an easy distance, depending on the length of your legs and your height). Place both hands on right leg, just above knee, one hand above the other. Now pull yourself down, hand over hand, until both hands grasp the right ankle. Keep both knees straight, both heels on floor. Reverse. Repeat.

(4) Use that heavy chair again (choose one that won't tip over with your weight). Place right foot on chair back, toe pointed, knee straight, left foot flat on floor, left knee

straight, hands extended at sides at shoulder height. At count of one, touch right toe with right fingers, at same time swinging left arm up and back, to keep arms in straight line. At count of two, return to original position. At count of three, touch right toe with left fingers, swinging right arm up and back. At count of four, return to original position. Repeat. Reverse, with left toe on chair back.

(5) Sit on floor, feet in front of you, knees straight, toes pointed, hands on floor behind you as a brace. At count of one, point toes down toward floor as far as possible. At count of two, bring toes back as far as possible, keeping knees straight. Repeat.

Now move feet about a foot apart. At count of one, twist feet to right as far as comfortable. At count of two, forward and down as far as possible. At count of three, to left as far as possible. At count of four, back toward you as far as possible, keeping knees straight at all times. Make this a continuous, rotating motion. Don't move heels. Let them be the pivot for this exercise.

(6) Lie flat on back, arms at sides, feet extended straight before you, knees straight, toes pointed. Lift both legs off floor, keeping knees straight and toes pointed, and perform exercise similar to flutter kick—right leg up, left down, left up, right down. Do not return feet to floor at end of each "stroke". Keep both legs off floor from hips down. Good for the waistline as well as the legs.

Cherry Pickers

"Where do cherries grow . . . where is cherry isle?"

Herrick, the poet, sang the answer to that one three centuries ago.

"Where my Julia's lips do smile!"

And now, this summer of 1942, all the lovely young Julias will smile again with lips rich and luscious as a ripe red cherry. In Cherry Plum, Vita-Ray has conjured up an original lipstick color . . . luscious as a ripe red cherry . . . that stays red on the lips and never shows a nasty nature by turning harsh and purplish. It has the convenient faculty, too, of adapting itself to time, to place, to clothes, to other colors, as well as retaining a pleasing personality in any light, day or night. Besides its flattering color, Cherry Plum gives to the lips that sleek, smooth texture that is a lipstick "must" with the young—and even more, with the not quite so young. It will be in the shops about July 15.

S.O.S.

S.O.S. could mean "Save Our Stockings".

One way to simplify life—if the sight of a snag or runner in your stockings rates as a major catastrophe in your scheme of things—is to use a preparation such as Duration to give the legs a groomed appearance and save wear and tear on the nervous system. The makers of the lotion assure us it is easily



Use a chair for this. Rather strenuous, but good for what ails you (4).



Do this to whittle down the dimensions of ankles less than perfect (5).

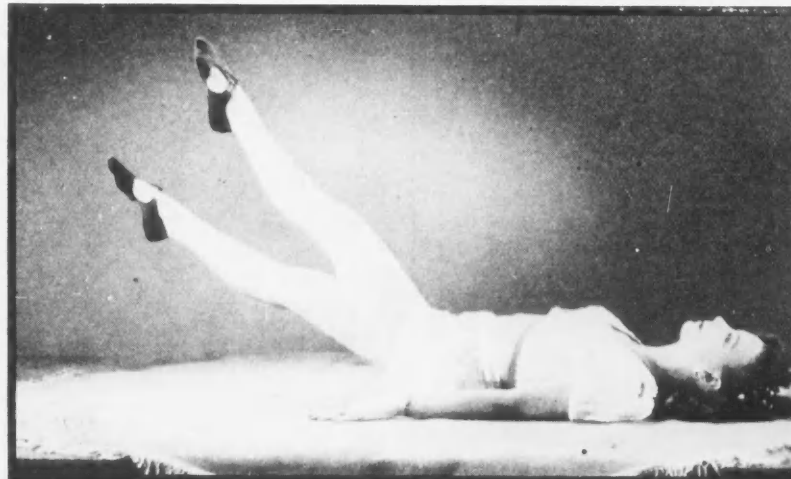
applied, goes on without streaking, dries rapidly, and gives the legs a natural sun-tan finish. They also speak with confidence of its staying powers—it won't rub off on the clothes, stays on even if you are caught in the rain. Soap and water will make it vanish, though.

Tea was introduced to Canada in 1716 when a ship of the Hudson's Bay Company brought over three canisters of Bohea tea for James Knight, the resident governor. Later the Hudson's Bay Company introduced tea to the Indians and fur traders.

Whipped tea was once fashionable in China. The dried leaf was ground to a fine powder, then whipped in hot water with a light bamboo whisk.

One of the earliest stories of tea drinking in the Western Hemisphere is that of the 17th century hostess who, on being presented with a pound of tea, cooked it and served it to her guests with butter, salt and pepper.

Tea money is still used in certain parts of China and Tibet. The use of pressed cakes of tea as currency is almost as old as the leaf's use as a beverage.



"Flutter kick." It's good for the waistline as well as the legs (6).

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"WHY do we have to pick these cherries?" asked one of the younger members of the family balanced up near the top of the tree.

"Because there's a war, and we have to bottle all the fruit we can," mumbled an adult voice for whom speech was difficult because of holding momentarily the handle of the basket in the teeth to facilitate picking with both hands.

"You'll drop that," said the young picker resting easily on a high branch. "There are no cherries up here. The birds got them first."

"Yes, darn them, they always do. If we manage to beat them it's only by picking the cherries before they are ripe."

"I don't like bottled cherries and these ones are very small and sour. There's more stone than cherry to them."

"Well, they're ours and we don't have to pay for them, and we are going to pick them and bottle them and eat them and like them," declared the older picker taking the basket out of her mouth so that her sentiments could be clearly heard.

After an hour's work a basketful had been snatched from the indignant beaks of birds who for years had regarded this tree as theirs. The standard of living must fall in wartime, even among birds. "Back to the worms," we said to them as we strode towards the house.

The cook book said blithely, "Two hours from the garden to the can is a safe rule to follow if you would preserve all the vitamins possible." Cherries have quite a handsome amount of vitamin A, and that's the one that helps with night blindness, and what with these blackouts that's important, so we went to work. A weary hour and a half later we emerged with cherry juice dripping and with a bundle of wet cherry stones for the incinerator where, like most things, they probably would not burn. The cherries were cooking, it was to be hoped complete with vitamins, though with absolutely no middleman to delay things it had taken two and a half hours from tree to pot.

Owing to the extreme sourness of the home grown brand of cherry—you can buy the sweet sort, but if you buy a property with cherry trees on it I bet they will all be the sour kind—it took quite a lot of sugar, amiably supplied to us by the grocer as we were engaged in canning. An hour later we were turning the fourth quart upside down to test for leaks. The canners would have sold us our quarts for about a dollar sixty, but then we had free labor, even if it wasn't made of pure love, so no doubt the game was worth the candle, and our pride was worth at least another dollar and a half. "Yes, our own fruit from our own tree." The birds gave an angry hungry squawk as they saw us making once again for the cherry tree.

When you really get down to home jam making and canning you are quite likely to find that your favorite cook book draws a veil over the business, or only gives you a very few recipes. The Wartime Prices and Trade Board tells us to write the Dominion Department of Agriculture Ottawa, or the nearest Agricultural College, or the Provincial Department of Agriculture for information on home canning. With all the encouragement we have had, and the promise of plenty of sugar over and above our ration we are pickers if we can't fill every jar in the house with the many good things that grow in these parts.

If strawberries are still to be had—the weather has played tricks with the crop—here is a way to can them which keeps most of their color.

Canned Strawberries

Wash and hull three boxes of strawberries and cook them in a syrup made with three cups of sugar to two cups of water. Let the fruit boil gently for about eight minutes and then take off the heat and leave standing for about twelve hours. Sterilize the jars and pack with the fruit and pour on syrup till the jars are nearly full. Screw up the tops but not tightly and put the jars on the rack in the oven a little way apart. Heat the oven to about 275 and leave the

CONCERNING FOOD

"Cherry Ripe, Ripe, Ripe, I Cry"

BY JANET MARCH

fruit cooking for about forty-five minutes. Then turn the heat off and let the fruit cool still standing in the oven. Tighten the tops and store in a cool dark place.

Cherries

Wash the cherries for cherry trees, like apple trees, are sprayed trees so this is really necessary. If the

cherries are sour make a syrup with two cups of sugar to one cup of water, and boil the syrup for five minutes before putting on the fruit. Stone the cherries if you have the strength, but stem them anyway, and add the fruit to the syrup and let it simmer for about twenty-five minutes. Then pour into sterilized

bottles and seal. If you are the proud owner of a sweet cherry tree, or if you buy the brand you prefer, make a less sweet syrup.

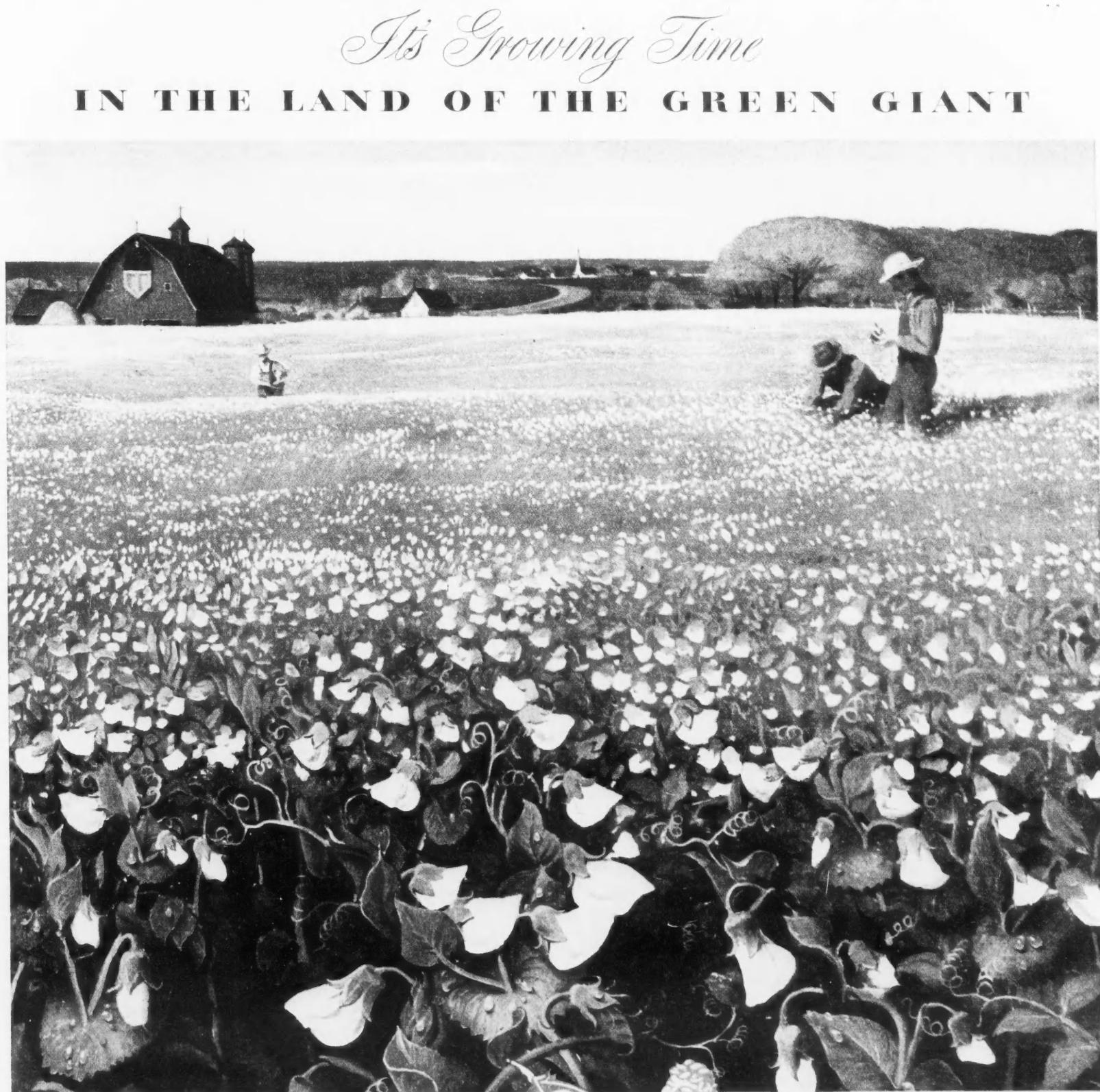
There is nothing quite so good as strawberry jam, particularly when eaten on buttered toast on a cold winter's day. If you like your jam pretty thick you will be wise to use pectin to be sure the juice jells. Of course jam needs too much sugar to make

a great deal of it, but then you don't eat very much at a time, and maybe you can spare some of your ration.

Strawberry Jam

4 cups of strawberries
5 cups of sugar
½ cup of liquid pectin
2 tablespoons of lemon juice

Wash and hull the berries and cut them up in smallish pieces. Mix the fruit with the sugar and lemon juice and bring slowly to the boil, being sure that it doesn't stick to the pan. Boil quite hard for about eight minutes, and then take away from the heat and stir in the pectin. Stir for a minute or two and then pour into sterilized bottles.



"Growing Time in the Green Giant Country"

by JOHN CLYMER

Soon white blossoms will give way to plump green pods . . . Then some morning covered with dew, or some night drenched with moonlight, man and machine will carefully garner those tender pods . . . Then they will come to your table as Green Giant Brand Peas.

GREEN GIANT Brand PEAS



Green Giant Brand Peas are grown from an exclusive breed (S-53) in soil uniquely adapted to the finest pea culture. They are picked and packed when very young and tender—at "the fleeting moment of perfect flavor." They cost no more than ordinary peas.

Packed by Fine Foods of Canada, Ltd., Tecumseh, Ont. Also packers of Niblets Brand Corn, Del Maiz Brand Cream Style Corn, Niblets Brand Mexican (whole kernel corn with sweet red and green peppers), Green Giant Brand Asparagus, Green Giant Brand Golden Wax Beans.

with the Green Giant on the label

THE LONDON LETTER

Britain's Home Guard--A Surprising Accomplishment

BY P. O'D.

BRITAIN'S Home Guard has just observed the second anniversary of its foundation. It's just two years since Mr. Eden announced in the House of Commons the formation of a civilian army for the defence of the home front; and all over the country elderly gentlemen, hardly waiting for the broadcast to finish, dashed around to the nearest police station to get their names down on the list. To the surprise, and also perhaps somewhat to the consternation of the Government, the total enrolment was about 1,700,000. Some army to equip!

Looking back to those early days, even the most disgruntled and critical Home Guard must admit that the force, as it stands to-day, represents a quite amazing achievement. The

English are supposed to have a special genius for improvisation, and they surely have never improvised to better purpose. In two years a mob has been turned into an immense army, well trained and well equipped—and all this, remember, as a mere by-product of an all-in and all-out struggle for national existence!

No one can really appreciate the magnitude of this accomplishment—I had almost said this miracle—who did not join up in the very beginning. They were a comic lot, those first recruits, old men and boys with a sprinkling of the fighting fit in reserved occupations, armed with anything they could find but mostly not armed at all, drilling with shotgun, walking-sticks, broom-handles, without organization, without uniforms beyond a band around the arm made at home. They would have made you laugh if they did not make you cry.

To-day, if you were to watch the march-past of a company of the Home Guard, you would have to look twice to make sure you were not watching a detachment of the Field Army. The uniforms are the same; within necessary limitations the weapons and the training are the same; and there can be no question of the formidable character of the force.

In this connection, it is pleasant to recall the surprise of a Canadian colonel, who was invited to inspect the local company of the Home Guard and take the salute in the march past. He was fresh from Aldershot and had seen nothing of Home Guard activities. As he came on the parade ground and found the 200 or more men drawn up to receive him, he stopped in his tracks. "Good Lord!" he said. "I had no idea you fellows had anything like this."

I don't know what he expected to see, but his surprise was certainly very gratifying. And it was deserved, though he would probably have been equally surprised by almost any other of the many thousand such companies in the country—much more surprised in many cases, no doubt. The Home Guard is a very surprising institution.

Chelsea Old Church

People who live in Chelsea, or who have ever lived in that delightful part of London, will rejoice that there seems to be a very good prospect of Chelsea Old Church being rebuilt when the war is over. Not that it is big, or especially beautiful, or of any particular ecclesiastical importance. But in all England there is no village church for that is what it originally was—so rich in historical associations as this little red church by the river.

It would be sad indeed that a Nazi bomb should be permitted to remove forever so ancient and famous a landmark. And when I say "ancient," I mean ancient. Its history goes back to the middle of the 12th century. Not even in London are churches 800 years old so common that we can afford to lose one.

Sir Thomas More's is, of course, the famous name most intimately associated with Chelsea Old Church. He lived nearby, and it was there that he worshipped and sang in the choir. In fact, he rebuilt one of the chapels, still known as More's Chapel. And one of its rectors went like him to the block—"the King's very good servant, but God's first."

Henry VIII is also more directly connected with Chelsea Old Church, for it was before its altar that he plighted his troth to Lady Jane Seymour. There is even a legend that he was secretly married to her there as a prelude to the later and more public ceremony.

Queen Elizabeth as a girl was a member of the congregation. So was Lady Jane Grey, John Donne, Fuller, Wesley, and other great preachers, occupied its pulpit. Among the many famous people who

at one time or other were connected with the church were George Herbert, Izaak Walton, Dean Swift, Dorothy Osborne, and that eminent Chelsea worthy, Sir Hans Sloane.

About a year ago a Nazi bomb, falling at the foot of the tower, reduced the church to what seemed no more than a heap of rubble. If this had indeed been so, there would be little object in building a mere modern copy of the ancient edifice. Fortunately, the damage was not nearly so great as was at first feared.

Amid the debris and the ruins a quite amazing amount has survived, including a large part of More's Chapel, most of the 14th-century roof, the Stanley and Dacre tombs, and all but nine of the 83 monuments and wall tablets. The ancient glass had already been removed for safety.

Altogether enough has survived the "blitz" to make it worth while to restore the church some day, when such an undertaking is possible. This at least is the considered opinion of the Chelsea Society, which has recently devoted a considerable part of its annual report to the subject. Even more encouraging is the hint that the Government will assist the project, if it gets the approval of the diocesan authorities—which surely can be taken for granted, so long as they don't have to find the money.

Wealth in Wine

Lucky the man with a well-stocked cellar! Not that he may drink the stuff—only the wildly improvident would do that—but that he may sell it. Those old families in which the laying down of many dozen port every year was a sort of religious ceremony, not to be missed without arousing the fury of the ancestral ghosts, must be doing rather well out of the wine-sales just now. Only, of course, old families of that sort are as a rule equally good at putting port down in other directions. There may not be so very much of the good old stuff left.

Once upon a time people used to read the accounts of sales at Christie's in order to see what prices were being paid for paintings, rugs, old silver, and all that arty sort of thing. Now people read them in order to find out what booze is coming on the market and how much it is fetching. Very few of us can have any hope of being able to bid at the sales, but well, you know how it is. There is a sad sort of pleasure in thinking about it.

At Christie's last week six bottles of old brandy brought £50—a little over £8 a bottle, my dears! Small bottles of green and yellow Chartreuse went for £7 each. Seven bottles of Benedictine were sold for £48; and Crème de Menthe, that delight of the very young, was going at the rate of £19 a dozen—in half-bottles!

Hooch Racket

Human nature has a most discouraging way of running true to form, no matter what the circumstances of the time may be. And in no respect is human nature more deplorably human than in regard to its drink.

People with recollections of Prohibition days in Canada or the United States could have told the Government what would happen when the authorities cut down the supply of whiskey to a tithe of what it was, and boosted the price to its present astronomical height. The bootlegger immediately rose—or should it be dived?—to his opportunity.

Earnest students in dark cellars have started concocting the stuff out of wood alcohol, methylated spirits, potatoes, raisins, malting barley, anything they can get hold of. And some of their product, in bottles with careful imitations of

familiar labels, is said to find its way even to the tables of fashionable West End hotels and restaurants. All the old tricks, in fact.

In the House of Lords the other day Lord Teviot said that friends of his had been poisoned in this way at "a very eminent hotel." The result for them might have been extremely serious, if they had not become suspicious and drunk very little of the

stuff. Others have not been so lucky, and some 15 deaths have already been attributed to this cause—10 of them in Glasgow. But then Glasgow has always been a little careless and hasty in such matters.

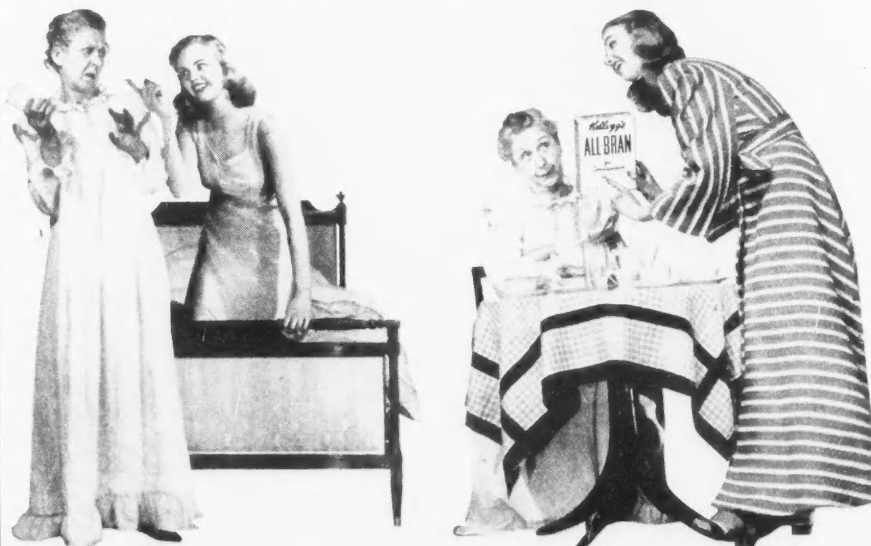
Scotland Yard and the Excise officials are said to be co-operating in a new drive to stamp out the "hooch racket," as it is called—not in *The Times*. They are likely to have a busy time of it.

The man with a really parched throat will find something cooling and deleterious to moisten it with, even if he has to make it himself, or buy it from a gangster up a dark alley. And the only way to stop him is to let him buy decent stuff at some reasonable—or not too unreasonable—price.

Modernizing Aunt Martha

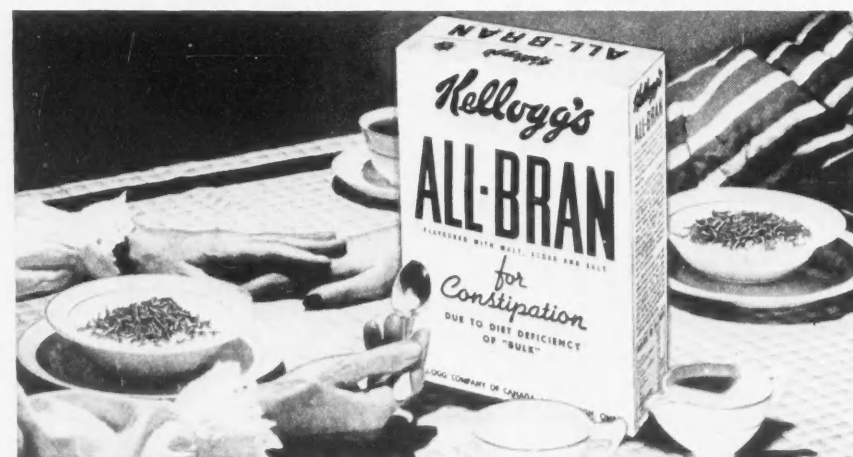


THE MORE YOU get to know my Aunt Martha, the more you love her. But, believe me, what she knows, she knows! "Annabelle," she says to me one morning, "remember what I tell you: there's nothing does a body as much good as a real, stiff, old-fashioned purge!"



BUT I HAD MY COMEBACK that morning. "Auntie," I said, all determined-like, "that little idea went out with the bustle! What you should do is try to find a 'better way' and correct the cause of your trouble. And maybe I'm the little girl who can help you. Come on down to breakfast."

"HMPFF!" AUNTIE SNIFFED. "What's this 'modern marvel' you're talking about?" "It's just this grand breakfast cereal," I told her. "KELOGG'S ALL-BRAN. If your trouble's the common kind due to lack of the right kind of 'bulk' in the diet, ALL-BRAN is a grand way to get at the cause. Eat it every day and drink plenty of water."



"GLORY BE!" says Auntie right after her first crunchy spoonful. "This is delicious! And if ALL-BRAN will keep me regular naturally—well, young lady, I always intended you should have that diamond ring, anyway!"

Keep Regular . . . Naturally
with Kellogg's ALL-BRAN

Your grocery has All-Bran in two convenient size packages; restaurants serve the individual package. Made by Kellogg's in London, Canada.

"Now We Must All Buy More War Saving Certificates"

HOW TO CUT DOWN STOCKING RUNS



Join the LUX DAILY DIPPERS

The harder you're trying these days to avoid unnecessary spending, the worse you feel every time you get a stocking run. So, it's important to remember that the flattering new rayons and bemberts won't last without gentle Lux care.

Prevent runs by dipping stockings daily in Lux to remove injurious perspiration and keep threads elastic. Let them dry thoroughly. Don't make the tragic mistake of cake-soap rubbing or using strong soaps. Only gentle Lux will do.

Make nice stockings last. Start your Lux daily dipping tonight!

TONIGHT—
dip your stockings
in— LUX

THE OTHER PAGE

Strictly from Hunger

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE proper feeding of children is a very simple matter. There is a whole body of enlightened opinion here to support and admonish you and keep you from following your own silly maternal instincts. Besides children themselves have very little discrimination about food, which for them falls into the two simple categories of Treats and Interruptions.

With cats it is different. Nobody cares what cats eat; except of course cats themselves. And cats are insatiable, opinionated and utterly beyond training; at any rate utterly beyond any training of mine.

There are to be sure people with a certain power over cats, or rather a certain imperviousness to the power of cats, which cats recognize and respect. One of them ran a cat hotel to which I took our cat Cohen just before summer vacation. "He's a rather difficult cat," I told the cat hotel-man. "He won't eat anything except a special mash of chopped shoulder-beef and three-minute liver." The hotel-man grinned and pointed to a large black Persian sulking in the back of his cage. "When he came in he wouldn't eat anything but crabmeat," he said, "now he's eating dog-biscuit."

AT THE end of the holiday I reclaimed a much reduced and chastened Cohen. "He's a smart cat," the hotel-man said, "but I got his number all right. From now on he'll eat anything you give him."

He had Cohen's number all right. But unfortunately he hadn't mine. Cohen called a hunger-strike the first morning and within a week was back on his old diet.

Sex and food were his two determinants, and sex won out in the end. Cohen wandered off one winter night and didn't come back. After a suitable period of mourning we acquired Amy, a six-week-old Persian.

We called her Amy because her face was an irresistible cat-version of Joan Bennett's in "Little Women." So all as she was she had the air of a cat prepared to trade smartly on her looks, so I said firmly that there was to be no nonsense about Amy. She was to get nothing from the start except milk and table scraps.

It didn't take Amy long to get around that. Making a fastidious selection from the scraps she worked out her own diet and soon would eat nothing else. She could distinguish easily between British Columbian sockeye and the cheaper grades of salmon and she liked best the lickings from a lobster can. The sit-down strike was Amy's weapon, and in the end . . . Well what would you do in the end if you had Joan Bennett sitting in front of your refrigerator all day long pleading speechlessly for canned lobster?

I EXPERIMENTED with commercial cat foods and eventually hit on the one brand Amy would tolerate. After that the feeding of Amy became comparatively simple. By the time she was full-grown she was eating a lot of catmeat daily and had become a cat of phenomenal size and figure. This didn't trouble Amy. To her own mind she was still the irresistible kit-

ten and she loved to leap suddenly into laps of strangers. It never troubled her either that the strangers, mistaking her for a medium-sized cinnamon bear, defended themselves with violence. Nothing ever troubled Amy except the temporary absence of food. Her world was horizoned by the rim of her saucer.

Food had made her witless, it had taken her figure, her charm, and even her interest in sex; she had now only the magical indestructible quality of cat-ness, which is enough for cat-lovers. It was enough at any rate for her tireless admirer, an alleycat with famished flanks and the circling furtive approach of a winter-starved wolf. He was crazy for Amy, and one day his passion overcame his fear of indoors and he chased her through the window. Then half-way in pursuit he came on Amy's catnip mouse.

What happened was inevitable to a cat who takes a catnip mouse on an empty stomach. He got gloriously plastered and when the orgy was over he was glad like any chastened drunk to be comforted with food and warm drinks. That was how we came to adopt Wolfie.

The canned food shortage was imminent, but I figured that Wolfie, who was garbage-can-conditioned, would take anything we offered him. He did too, for about a week. Then he too began to develop tastes. He was a guerilla worker and would lurk under chair frills and then leap out to clutch ruinously at my stockings and lead me back to his saucer filled with repugnant bread and milk. It seemed simpler in the end to give him what he wanted.

WHEN the tin shortage became pressing I put them on half-rations. Two meals a day, no more. They now spent all their time in the kitchen, one on a stool, the other on a chair, the two intent cat-faces following every move I made. It got pretty unnerving after a while. You can explain sugar rationing to a child, who will cooperate loyally and patriotically. But you can't explain tin and lead priorities to a cat. "Oh I wish those damned cats would go out and catch some birds," I said despairingly.

The children were shocked, then delighted. "You said damn, you said damn! Now you owe us both a nickel."

Well, the struggle ended as it should have begun, with dog-biscuit.

There was a week-end of sullen mutiny varied by malingering. Wolfie reverted to guerilla work while Amy took to lying about where she could be most conveniently stepped on, indicating that she was now too weak to stir a muscle. But by Monday the strike was broken. I came downstairs to find my two cats apathetically eating soaked dog-biscuit, but eating. This time it was cat-will against world-conditions, and even a cat, the most obdurate of all God's creatures, knows when it is licked.

They are now resigned and even contented. Somehow it has penetrated to their obscure cat-consciousness that the world isn't what it used to be. Living in the present and taking what they can they have already forgotten it ever was.

To Parliament in July 1942

THE lovely lights of manly eloquence

Gleam everywhere;
Rose-tints and gold of high poetic sense

Illume the air;
But for the present our most urgent needs
Are deeds.

Who cares how well and feebly words are strung
When flames roar high,
When Freedom's knell around the world is rung,

When myriads die?

We must protect our brothers and our sons
With guns.

For not with graceful metaphor and trope

Can Hell be faced,
Rather with toil and courage, sweat and hope

In honor based
Come, let us fill the high celestial lanes

With 'planes.

J. E. MIDDLETON.

at EATON'S



A. "Toby Phillpot"

A copy of the original "Toby" jug, large size, \$3.50.

B. "Autumn Breezes"

Old-fashioned girl. \$21.00.

C. "Irish Setter"

A replica of a champion dog. \$9.25.

"Royal Doulton"

LEND'S CHARM TO A HOME . . .

Here's inspiration for that wedding gift . . . Royal Doulton figures, universally beloved for their old-world beauty, their delicacy of colouring, their simplicity of line. Distinctive among gifts, done with great skill by England's famous china craftsmen.

Chinaware, Basement — Also at College Street

T. EATON CO. LIMITED

A Woman's Savings HELP TOO

THE needs of the Nation are clear. Weapons for the fighting forces . . . and workers for essential services. And so new responsibilities fall to you, the working women . . . in taking the places of men . . . in staffing new factories . . . and in carrying on where you are.

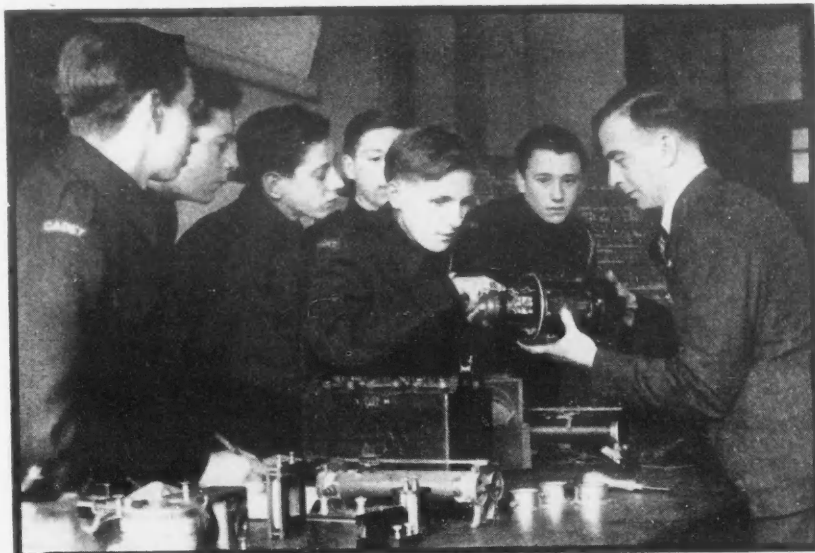
Remember, your savings help too, and remember life insurance dollars serve a dual purpose today. Let a Great-West Life man show you how your savings help the Nation, and how they provided for your future needs.

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

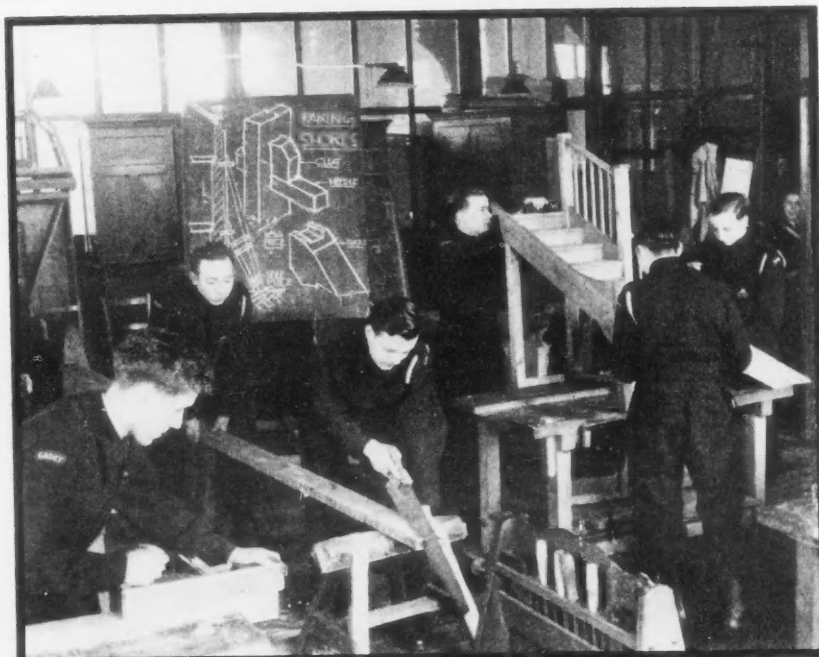
OUR FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY YEAR

How War Changes the Status of Foreign Bonds

BY PAUL CARLISS



Britain mobilizes her youngsters for the needs of war. These boys belong to London's new Civil Defence Cadet Corps, training for which is to include ARP messenger service, map reading, anti-gas practice and incendiary bomb control. Here Cadets get instruction in electricity.



The boys also learn basic principles of construction, an aid to good ARP workers. Below: how to get into gas-protective clothing speedily.



IN RECENT weeks a boom in several of the South American bond issues has provided the only bright feature of an otherwise drab New York Stock Exchange. The weekly turnover has frequently run into the millions while in the case of Republic of Peru sales have exceeded \$500,000 in a single day. Prices in nearly every case have been firm.

Since the beginning of 1942 Peru 6's have risen from their low point of 7 to over 15; Brazil 6½'s have jumped from slightly over 18 to 33; Chile 6's were recently quoted at 17-18 as compared with a low for the year of around 13. Buenos Aires, Colombia, Sao Paulo and Uruguay obligations have also joined in the upward swing. Current prices of such issues are not only close to the high for the year but in most instances represent a substantial advance over prices prevailing at the outbreak of war.

This renewed activity in foreign issues is of interest to thousands of Canadian investors who were, in the lush days of 1926-29, among the most aggressive buyers of South American as well as European Government bonds. For too many years a large percentage of these bonds have been gathering dust all of the South American countries except Argentina and 14 of the 19 European countries which are represented in the 'foreign' bond list having defaulted on their original contracts. Many holders

Canadian investors were heavy buyers of foreign government bonds in pre-depression days. Millions of these bonds are still to be found in the safety deposit boxes of thousands of individuals as well as in the portfolios of life insurance companies and other institutions.

To what extent has the war changed the position and outlook of this class of investment? A calamity to many nations, the conflict so far, has not been entirely disadvantageous—economically and financially—to others. In the following brief review of foreign obligations, Mr. Carliss casts an appraising glance at each of the leading debtors whose bonds were sold in the United States and Canada and which in most cases at least are still widely held.

have taken their loss; others have patiently held on. The fact that interest payments have been resumed, in part, on U.S. of Brazil, Republic of Chile and Republic of Colombia issues may indicate that such patience will be rewarded. Some new 'gilt' is being put on the so-called 'gilt-edged' certificates lying at the bottom of many a safety deposit box.

The average foreign-bondholder, sorrowfully gazing upon these lustreless investments, has usually been dismayed by his ingenuous lack of caution in having ever been tempted to put hard-earned cash into such trash. No doubt he has frequently regarded himself as a 'sucker'; or has called down vengeance on the investment house which handled the issue. The fact remains however,

that the most experienced and shrewdest investors—both in the United States and Canada—were often the largest purchasers of new foreign issues. Several Canadian insurance companies still hold in their portfolios large amounts of European, South American and other bonds issued abroad.

What is the well-informed investor doing about these bonds? Should they be sold or held? When the collapse of the gold standard in 1931 brought about a world-wide deterioration of international credit and a wholesale decline in foreign bond values, the belief was generally held that when, and if, economic chaos had been averted the price of government obligations would respond to the restoration of prosperity. How-

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

A Real Anti-Inflation Set-Up

BY P. M. RICHARDS

WELL, if Canada does have run-away inflation, it surely won't be Canada's fault. Mr. Ilsley has now joined Mr. Gordon as the other half of a perfectly-coordinated anti-inflation team. High taxes and forced saving coupled with intelligently-applied price and supply control and the rationing of essential consumer goods, which latter we are now embarking on in earnest, makes a pretty effective combination, especially when backed up, as there is every reason to suppose it is, by a general public acceptance of it.

If the United States, which is now viewing our price control with admiration after earlier expressions of doubt of its practicability, can be induced to adopt equally drastic and realistic measures, we shall be still safer. If it doesn't, there is still the possibility that, notwithstanding our own self-denials, we shall eventually be engulfed in a wave of inflation from over the border. We the people, who will now have an increasingly large stake in the future purchasing power of our currency as a result of our wartime saving, may well hope that our rulers will do their best to influence Washington accordingly. Incidentally, this column, as any persistent readers must know, has been advocating the adoption of this anti-inflation combination for many months.

Better Taxes Than Axis

The very heavy increases in taxation represented by the budget proposals will inevitably bring hardship to many. But, as someone has said, better hardship than Hitler. In an emergency such as this war, and particularly in the present condition of this war, the aim of the state is not to be kind to its people but to marshal their efforts and resources most effectively for victory. Canada will now be doing that pretty fully. This budget and the sacrifices it entails will bring that fact home to all. One consequence will be a general indisposition to tolerate such interruptions to production for war as that caused by the recent strike of shipworkers in British Columbia against seven-days-a-week operation.

The budget gives every evidence of the most careful planning. While it is designed to remove excess purchasing power from income groups whose greatly-increased wartime spending was threatening to bring down the price-control structure, it does so judiciously. While the total tax payable by a married person with two children and a \$2,000 income is raised no less than 258 per cent, that on a similarly-placed taxpayer with a \$1,250 income is upped but 45 per cent, and in the case of a \$3,000 income 211 per cent. The higher incomes were already carrying a disproportionate

heavy load; the lower incomes obviously have a much smaller margin of tax-paying power. It is very important that taxpayers, particularly those in income brackets which have had the largest percentage increases, should be made to understand the reasons for such increases, and it is to be hoped that the Government will act accordingly. Otherwise there might be resentment, which would harm the war effort.

100% Excess Profits Tax

There has been criticism of the British Government's 100 per cent Excess Profits Tax on the ground that it destroyed industry's incentive to produce, especially to produce efficiently, and it was as a result of this criticism that Britain instituted a provision for a 20 per cent refund after the war. Canada has now adopted both the 100 per cent EPT and the 20 per cent post-war refund. And as regards the loss of incentive, it has been pointed out that Canadian business men have known, before this new tax set-up, that on every additional dollar of taxable profits they could make by increasing production and sales or by controlling costs, they had to pay 79½ cents to the Government in EPT and could retain only 20½ cents. The records of production and earnings do not indicate any lack of incentive. Under the new set-up, they still get 20 per cent, though not until after the war.

An unfortunate feature is that a present effect of the new taxes must be a lessening of industry's ability to pay dividends to shareholders. This may not matter much to large investors not dependent on the income affected, but it will to thousands of small investors, including many widows, whose immediate needs are too pressing to permit them to take much pleasure in the prospect of post-war refunds to industry.

One effect of this budget should be to dispose of the mob cry for "conscription of wealth." With income taxation at almost confiscatory levels in the highest brackets, and with workers too now to be forced to undergo real deprivations; with a 100 per cent Excess Profits Tax and with industry, private as well as Government-owned, operating under the orders of the state and existing at its sufferance, it must be obvious enough that wealth is truly conscripted. It is to be hoped that this fact will be generally recognized, and that there will be no more of the disension-creating suggestion that wealth—actually the possession, in varying degrees, of all who have more than a bare subsistence—is treated as being more sacred than human life.

ever, such hopes were not realized and it became apparent that even if some of the eager borrowers of the 'twenties' could resume interest payments they lacked the will to do so. The Chairman of the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, Inc., J. Reuben Clark, Jr., has gone on record as stating:

"Speaking generally, defaulting debtors on dollar bonds are defaulting, not because they are unable to pay all or a good part of their debt service, but simply because they do not have the will to pay. For example, one country in total default on its dollar bonds since 1932 and 1935 had during seven years of default, a favorable trade balance with the United States of approximately three times the amount of the full contract interest service on their dollar bonds, yet during all this time it refused either to serve its bonds or seriously to discuss service, though paying full service on its total internal debt."

Thus willingness to pay has become as important, in appraising international credit, as ability to pay. This fact accounts for the relatively favorable position of Norwegian and Danish bonds—two countries in the hands of a ruthless invader but still paying the interest on their debts—and in contrast the low price of Republic of Peru bonds, on which interest (in part at least) could well be paid but toward which end no real effort has been made. The excellent record, during the depression, of Norwegian, Danish, French, Belgian and Argentine bonds increased the confidence of investors in these issues.

That is until 1938 and 1939 when the threat of war, and finally war itself, cast doubt on the future ability of several of these nations to uphold their credit. A few holders of these bonds saw the menace of war approaching and sold; but the majority refused to believe that the future held such dark days for so many countries.

Now that our worst fears regard-

ing these countries have been realized what does the future hold for their dollar obligations? To assist Canadian investors in an appraisal of their holdings, the latest information regarding the status of the bonds issued by each of the leading foreign debtors is briefly outlined as follows:

A. European countries:

Belgium—A strong recovery in the price of Belgian bonds reflects greater confidence in an allied victory. Sinking fund payments (from frozen balances in U.S.A.) also a factor in market. No burdensome war obligations will leave country in relatively sound financial position. Also war indemnities should help.

Czechoslovakia—Default occurred after payment of the last 1939 coupons. Large part of dollar bonds already redeemed, however.

Denmark—Interest and sinking fund payments have been maintained

but \$30 million issue due January 1, 1942, was not paid. This has affected market. Should in long run regain former sound position.

Finland—Small issue (6's of 1945) is only dollar debt now outstanding. Frozen American balances will probably be used to pay bonds off.

France—Large frozen dollar balances have not only been sufficient to meet interest payments but also to redeem the 7½'s of 1941 which matured on June 1st last year. There are about \$31 million of the French 7's of 1949 still outstanding. A defunct Vichy and a restored France should add up to 100 for French bonds sometime in the future.

Germany—It seems almost incredible now that millions of Canadian dollars went into Dawes and Young Loan Bonds. In all some sixty national, state, municipal and public works issues totalling nearly \$950 million were sold in the U.S.A. and Canada. In addition sixty-nine corporation issues, with a total volume of \$585 million were placed in the American market. These figures include Austrian loans—although the Austrians no doubt would resent such a classification. Interest was paid on the Dawes and Young Loans, at reduced rates, until the middle of 1941. No interest has been paid on the other German (and Austrian) issues since 1936.

Greece—Partial interest payments were made during 1940 and part of 1941 but complete default occurred May 1st last year.

Italy—It is difficult to believe that Italian 7's of 1951 sold as high as 47 during 1941. On December 10th last the price was 6½—that being the last sale before Italian issues were removed from the Exchange. They are of course in complete default—with the future anything but bright.

Norway—In spite of invasion, full interest and sinking fund payments being made on all national, departmental and municipal issues. Large and invaluable merchant fleet pro-



T. A. Richardson, of F. O'Hearn & Co., who was re-elected president of the Toronto Stock Exchange last week. All committee members are former presidents of the exchange.



J. B. White, of Duncanson, White & Co., who last week was elected Treasurer of the Toronto Stock Exchange. W. G. Malcolm remains vice-pres. and H. M. Chisholm Secretary.

PRICE RANGE

The price range of most of the more active foreign issues, since the outbreak of the war, is shown in the following table:

	Approx. Price Sept. 1, 1940	Price Range		Recent Mkt. Price June, 1942
		1940	1941	
Active Foreign Issues		H - L <td>H - L<td></td></td>	H - L <td></td>	
Argentina 4½ 71	81	95-61	84-65	79
Australia 5 57	81	90-38	77-59	66
Belgium 7 55	103	108-35	85-59	95
Brazil 6½ 57	10	18-8	20-15	33
Buenos Aires				
4 38 77	59	65-38	65-45	63
Chile 6 61	13	14-9	15-10	15
Colombia 6 61	23	14-10	13-30	48
Czechoslovakia				
8 51	21	14-8	23-8	17
Denmark 6 42	82	75-20	73-31	48
Finland 6 45	100	80-10	55-45	75
France 7 49	119	118-45	98-60	82
Germany 5½ 65	8	20-8	12-2	..
Italy 7 51	49	72-34	47-6	..
Japan 6½ 54	71	91-58	79-45	..
Norway 6 44	101	97-29	86-51	90
Peru 6 60	7	11-4	10-6	13
Poland 8 50	23	25-13	12-10	10
Sao Paulo 7 40	16	16-21	70-43	64
Uruguay 4 70	38	56-32	36-35	57
Yugoslavia 8 62	16	15-7	9-3	7

(Fractions not included in prices listed above)

viding annual revenue of substantial proportions. Former high status should be restored in due course. One of best speculations on an Allied victory.

Poland—Before war broke out, partial default occurred as interest was serviced at a reduced rate. Soon after the German invasion payments were suspended entirely. Due to the devastation of the country (and of the population) reconstruction after the war will place heavy demands on its economy. The low price of its bonds reflects the poor chance for their recovery.

Yugoslavia—Full service on debt paid until early in 1941. Now in default.

B. South American countries:

Argentina—Full interest and sink-

ing fund continues to be paid on all dollar bonds of which there were \$146,647,500 outstanding as at December 31, 1940. In the case of the Provinces of Buenos Aires, Mendoza and Santa Fe, the original bonds have been largely exchanged for new bonds bearing a lower rate of interest. Interest payments are still being met in full on the Province of Cordoba 7 per cent issue.

Brazil—Approximately \$140 million of U.S. of Brazil dollar bonds are still outstanding. In addition about \$20 million of 5 per cent funding obligations (paid in lieu of interest) are held in the U.S. and Canada. Brazil's acute shortage of foreign exchange during the depression brought about a default on most of its dollar

(Continued on Page 35)

"THE CANADIAN CORPS

is a dagger pointed at the heart of Berlin"

General McNaughton

As Told by CANADA'S ARMY - JUNE 29 - JULY 5

from
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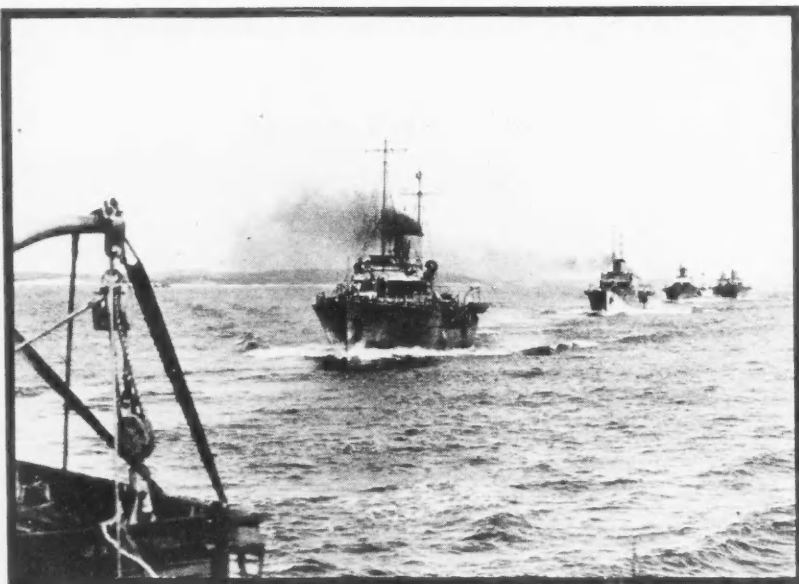
Chartered Accountants

E. R. C. CLARKSON & SONS

Authorized Trustees and Receivers.

15 Wellington Street West

TORONTO



Fresh from Canadian shipyards are these five corvettes, photographed while on their trial runs off the Atlantic Coast. On being declared "fit for service" they will join scores of other such trim "pocket-size" destroyers bearing names of Canadian cities and towns from the Atlantic to the Pacific. According to official information recently made public, Canada's shipbuilding programme is still in process of expansion and total orders for all kinds of ships are valued at more than \$550,000,000. Since work commenced, more than 200 combat vessels have been launched and construction is proceeding on another 700 units, including destroyers, corvettes, minesweepers, fast patrol boats and other types of craft.



Cafe cars of a new type, the first of their kind in Canada, have been designed by Canadian National Railways for expeditious service of meals at moderate prices. The first unit to come from the C.N.R. shops at London, Ontario, was inspected at Bonaventure Station in Montreal by the directors of the company previous to it going into commission in the "Maritime Express". Photo shows, left to right, H. J. Symington and Wilfrid Gagnon, directors, and R. C. Vaughan, president of C.N.R.

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

McCOLL-FRONTENAC

Editor, Gold & Dross:

As the owner of some preferred shares of the McColl-Frontenac Oil Company, I would value your explanation of the weak market for the preferred. Does this indicate some fundamental weakness or unfavorable development in the company's position, of which I happen to be unaware? Would you advise selling now?

—A.B.P., Edmonton, Alta.

There is no fundamental weakness, but there is a temporary difficulty in getting sufficient supplies of crude oil from United States and South American sources, due to the sinkings of tankers by enemy action and the transfer of other tankers to more urgent duty. Railroad tank cars are insufficient to meet the calls on them. As a result, the production and sales of McColl-Frontenac have declined, and though the company may still be able to earn its preferred dividend requirements by an adequate margin this year,

the uncertainty in the situation, coupled with an unfavorable war situation and a generally weak market, naturally operates against strength in the shares. But the company is basically sound, and I would advise against selling the shares now, unless you are proposing to switch to something which you believe offers you better near-term possibilities.

GOLD FRONTIER

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I understand that Gold Frontier Mines is now making tests for gold in the Red Lake district with some very satisfactory assays having been made. A report on the organization and possible future of the company will be appreciated. About when does it expect to commence producing and has it the necessary equipment to operate?

—G. L., Saskatoon, Sask.

Gold Frontier Mines had hoped to bring its property into production this summer, but decision to erect the

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

CYCLICAL, OR ONE TO SEVERAL-YEAR TREND: American stocks, in our opinion, entered an accumulation area in February 1941, and have subsequently been churning in that area preparatory to eventual major advance.

INTERMEDIATE, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND: The New York stock market is currently in process of forming a base, such as those of May-to-June 1940 and February-to-May 1941, from which intermediate advance can be erected. Evidence is lacking that the period of price settlement currently attendant on this base formation has ended.

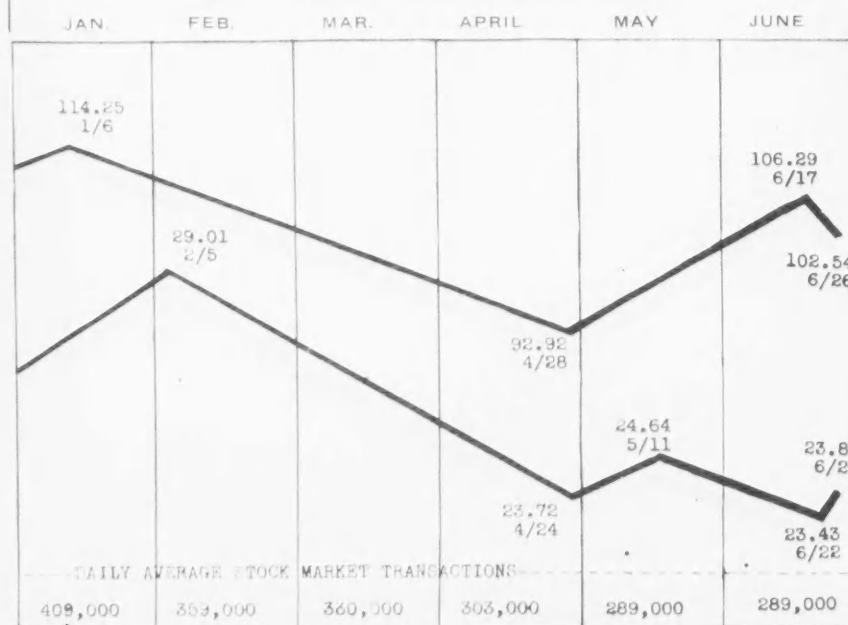
MARKET READY TO COMMENCE DISCOUNTING FAVOURABLE DEVELOPMENT

Immediately following Dunkirk British stocks inaugurated an advance that, subject to occasional temporary setbacks of a purely technical nature has continued to the present occasion—some two years in all. During this interval of stock market advance the British war fortunes have been both critical and adverse. Among the events witnessed were the Battle of Britain in the closing months of 1940, when the Island's fate hung in the balance; the loss of Hong Kong, Singapore and Burma; the threatened invasion of Australia and India. Such imperviousness to bad war news suggests that the British markets are under some stronger influence than military events. Investment recognition of an underlying inflationary trend has been given as one reason, discounting of final victory as another.

We have advanced the opinion that the American stock market now seems about at the same stage in its war cycle as the British market was in the summer of 1940. Business has undergone the dislocations incident to full scale armament manufacture. War taxes, with the recent measure in the American House of Representatives, have just about reached a maximum as concerns corporations. Price control, priorities and allocations have thrown a blanket over retail activity. Altogether, security markets have had an opportunity to discount about everything connected with war of an adverse nature save ultimate defeat and ultimate defeat we do not reckon on as in the cards.

Tenability of the thesis that the American market now, like the British market in mid 1940, has readjusted to war and is ready to commence discounting events of a buoyant nature, whether such events be the conviction of eventual victory or a post-war inflation, or some other force, should be thoroughly tested over the next thirty to sixty days. If such is the case, the price structure, as reflected by the two Dow-Jones averages, should hold at or within reasonable levels of the April lows on any adverse military events, including the Tobruk disaster, that may occur. In this connection, last week's action of the railroad list, in the face of selling of industrial stocks, while not decisive, was at least encouraging.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



PLAN AHEAD

The government of Canada has announced plans to finance much of the war expenditure out of current revenue. War taxes of various sorts are being imposed. To meet them the first step is to save systematically. Open an account with this Corporation and be ready when the government calls.

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PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.
WINNIPEG, REGINA, EDMONTON

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 222

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent in Canadian funds on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st July 1942 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Saturday, 1st August next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th June 1942. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board

A. E. ARSCOTT

Toronto, 19th June 1942 General Manager

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Limited

DIVIDEND NUMBER 359

A regular dividend of 1% has been declared by the Directors on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 15th day of July, 1942, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1942.

DATED the 24th day of June, 1942

P. C. FINLAY, Secretary.

GOLD & DROSS

mill has been postponed awaiting development of the north—No. 2 shaft area—where it is possible results may prove to be more important than in the original shaft section.

A tonnage of about 50,000 tons, grading around \$19, has been developed on the first and second levels from the No. 1 shaft. The company now, however, is developing ore shoots indicated on surface and by diamond drilling in the north vein, where a shaft has been sunk 100 feet, in the expectation that ore reserves could be more quickly increased than would be the case in the lower levels in the original underground workings. Results so far in the new shaft have been quite promising with the ore opened being high grade.

The company has most of the equipment and materials for construction of a 100-ton mill on the property. Capitalization was recently increased from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 shares, the additional shares being needed to provide funds for the development program and to pay for mill erection.

CANADA GARNET

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would appreciate it if you would give me your comments on Canada Garnet Limited, the head office of which is in Montreal with the plant located at Labelle, Quebec. My own impression is that the company has not yet commenced production and if you care to enlighten me about the possibilities of production I would be very grateful.

—C. O., Montreal, Que.

Apparently Canada Garnet, Limited, reported no activity last year and I am unable to enlighten you as to the present situation. I understand construction of a mill was completed in 1940, during which year no shipments of abrasive garnet were made,



A REAL BOMBARDMENT!

other than a few hundred pounds for trial. The company, however, sold about 88 tons of mixed garnet and rock valued at \$629 for sand-blasting.

At present little garnet is produced in the Dominion, and Canada Garnet apparently was the only company in operation in 1940. The specifications for garnet used in the making of high quality abrasives are somewhat exacting, and the deposit should be extensive and the garnet content not less than 25 per cent. It should also be close to rail transportation and industrial centres. I believe that few, if any, of the hundred or more garnet deposits so far examined in Canada fulfill all of these requirements.

Between 90 and 95 per cent of the world output of garnet comes from the United States, and no imports of garnet, described as such, were recorded in Canada during 1939 and 1940; the mineral, however, may enter in the form of abrasive paper or combined with other abrasive imports. It has been reported that approximately 175 tons of graded garnet grains are imported annually into Canada. In 1939, the latest year for which figures are available, the Canadian artificial abrasive industry used 155 short tons of garnet valued at \$25,737 compared with 98 tons at \$17,219 in 1938.

As artificial abrasives rather than those made from garnet are used in the surfacing of metals, the marked increase in this work, arising from the war effort, does not appear to have affected activities in the garnet industry to any appreciable extent.

COCKERAM RED LAKE

Editor Gold & Dross:

What are the prospects for Cockeram Red Lake? I have had money tied up in this company since it was formed, but never hear much about it.

—A. V. H., Lindsay, Ont.

Cockeram Red Lake Mines is inactive, but the claims have been kept

in good standing, and the taxes are paid. I understand that the directors have at different times endeavored to interest companies and groups with a view to doing further work on the property, but due to the unsettled conditions in the mining industry, principally through inability to obtain equipment and labor, they were unable to accomplish anything during 1941.

The company's liquid position is at present stated to be sufficient to enable the participation, in a modest way, in any syndicates or prospects deemed advisable. As at December 31, 1941, the company reported cash \$1,096, marketable securities, quoted value \$19,045 and other securities valued at \$3,561, while accounts payable were \$311.

CAN. & DOM. SUGAR

Editor, Gold & Dross:

What do you think of a purchase of Canada and Dominion Sugar Company common at the present price, which seems to give a good yield?

—E. H. G., Westmount, Que.

Yes, the yield is attractive, but that often constitutes a reason for caution, as indicating the possibility of a cut or suspension. That is so in the present case. Against the present annual dividend of \$1.50 per common share, the company showed earnings of \$1.12 per share in the eleven-months fiscal period ended December 31, 1941, comparing with \$1.39 in the twelve months ended January 31, 1941, and \$1.97 in the preceding year. Net profit was \$1,686,681, down from \$2,092,188, and after payment of dividends there was a deficit for the year of \$563,319 against \$157,812 the previous year. Earned surplus carried forward was down to \$2,382,069 from \$2,945,389. Working capital stood at \$15,750,947 against \$16,176,913, with declines of \$1.5 millions in cash and \$900,000 in investments and an increase of \$2.1 millions in inventory.

The company's earnings prospects

during the current year are "disappointing, due to circumstances beyond the control of the company," according to W. J. McGregor, president, at the annual meeting. One refinery, he stated, would be idle owing to lack of sugar beets.

"Increased costs of raw materials and operating expenses," he added, "increased taxes, decreased distribution of sugar through rationing, controlled selling prices and the limitation placed on the distribution of earned surplus by Foreign Exchange Control regulations, all due to war conditions, make it appear that current earnings will be reduced, and as Exchange Control regulations permit distribution only of current earnings, shareholders, in common with those of many other companies, cannot, while such conditions exist, look forward to as great a return as previously on their investment in the company."

Mr. McGregor added: "In the raw sugar refining field, the rationing of sugar, necessitated by the shortage of ocean tonnage, will reduce the volume of output substantially, entailing higher costs, and the reduced volume of sales will naturally result in a shrinkage in earnings. On the one hand, raw sugar prices are fixed, while the selling price of refined sugar is limited by the price ceiling."

Province of Quebec—

3.54% Interest Return

The Province of Quebec for the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1942 reported an "overall" surplus of \$1,500,000.

The funded debt per capita of the Province is the lowest of any Province in Canada, excepting Prince Edward Island.

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THOMAS O. COX

whose appointment as General Manager of The Excelsior Life Insurance Company, Toronto, has been announced.

Mr. Cox joined The Excelsior Life in 1925, became head of its sales organization in 1932. He is well-known in the insurance agency circles, being a past chairman of the Canadian Life Agency Officers and a former member of the executive of the Association of Life Agency Officers.

Penmans Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 31st day of July, 1942.

On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent. (1½%), payable on the 1st day of August to Shareholders of record of the 21st day of July, 1942.

On the Common Stock, seventy-five cents (75c) per share, payable on the 15th day of August to Shareholders of record of the 5th day of August, 1942.

By Order of the Board.

C. B. ROBINSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal,
June 22, 1942.



One of Britain's big tasks as part of her war effort is to increase her food production. To this end the manufacture of agricultural tools is considered of no less importance than the making of munitions. Here girl workers are shown loading implements for national distribution.



After a protracted illness, William J. Wilcox, vice-president of Canadian Shredded Wheat Company, Limited, died June 29 at his residence, 41 Robina Ave., Toronto, Ont. Mr. Wilcox became well known in every part of Canada, in his work as sales manager during his 30 years with the company. He served on the board of directors of Christie, Brown and Company, Limited, was a member of the Toronto Board of Trade and the Commercial Travellers Assoc. of Canada. He was born in Toronto 57 years ago.

ABOUT INSURANCE

Buyers Show Need for New Forms of Cover

THOSE who buy as well as those who sell insurance often have ideas as to the form of insurance cover they should have in order to meet their requirements for protection, and their views are worthy of consideration by insurance executives. For instance, the need for a standard insurance policy to cover company directors against damage

BY GEORGE GILBERT

claims and nuisance suits was disclosed in a recent survey made by the insurance division of the American Management Association. It was brought out that while special policies have been written in certain cases, no standard policy affording such protection is available.

There is no doubt that in recent years the trend of legislation has been to extend the responsibility of corporation directors beyond their common law liability. As a result, the board of directors of a company must share with management a full measure of responsibility for corporate deeds and misdeeds. This is especially true where a company's securities are listed on stock exchanges and new issues are sold through public offerings.

Of the companies covered by this survey on the need for directors' insurance, 64 per cent stated they believed there was a need for such insurance, while the remainder did not see any particular need for it, some of them reporting that they had already made provision for the indemnification of directors in such cases out of company resources. Of the companies making such provision, half of them were manufacturing concerns with assets ranging from \$9,000,000 to \$100,000,000, about a fourth were utility companies, while the rest were engaged in retailing, in transportation or in mining and smelting.

do more things right than we do wrong."

As to the amount of insurance needed to protect a company and its directors against the risk of such damage suits, the survey showed a wide spread, which was to be expected in view of the fact that those who estimated the possible extent of the hazard had little experience to guide them in most cases. Beginning with \$10,000, the amounts suggested ranged up to \$40,000,000, and one company executive favored an unlimited liability policy. However, only nine companies considered it necessary to insure for amounts in excess of \$500,000, and, with one exception, those who suggested larger amounts had assets of more than \$10,000,000.

In suggesting the figure of \$10,000, several company executives stated specifically that each director should be insured for that amount. Two others who mentioned figures of \$25,000 and \$100,000 made the same stipulation. On the other hand, the survey shows that the single figure suggested by some executives referred to a blanket policy covering the entire board. Several who mentioned two-figure limits such as \$10,000 and \$20,000 or \$25,000 and \$50,000, stated they had in mind a blanket policy covering all directors.

By means of such surveys conducted by those concerned with the problems of business management, insurance executives are often furnished with valuable information as to the expanding needs of the insuring public for protection and can govern themselves accordingly. Valuable suggestions as to new forms of coverage for which there is a likely market also come from other sources. At a recent convention of the Federation of Insurance Counsel, a prominent lawyer referred to the need for indemnity insurance to cover members of the legal profession, but which is not written by companies on this side of the water although obtainable from underwriters at Lloyd's, London.

Cover for Lawyers

This type of contract is known as Lloyd's Solicitors Indemnity Policy, and it insures legal firms against claims arising "by reason of any neglect, omission or error whenever or wherever the same was or may have been committed or alleged to have been committed on the part of the firm or their predecessors in business or any person now or hereafter employed by the firm or their predecessors in business or hereafter to be employed by the firm during the subsistence of this policy in or about the conduct of any business conducted by or on behalf of the firm or their predecessors in business in their professional capacity as solicitors."

It does not insure against a claim made for libel or slander or arising out of dishonesty on the part of the firm or its employees and is void in the event the firm prefers any claim knowing it to be false or fraudulent. It also contains the following provision: "It is understood and agreed that the firm shall not be required to contest any legal proceeding unless a King's Counsel (to be mutually agreed upon by the firm and the underwriters) shall advise that such claim should be contested by the firm and the firm consents thereto, such consent not to be unreasonably withheld."

In the event of a contest, provision is made for the payment of the expense thereof. There are additional clauses relating to the giving of notice of claim and of information required by the underwriters to enable them to perform and discharge their obligations under the contract.

Considering the meticulous care with which lawyers generally undertake to safeguard and protect their clients' interests, and the exacting nature of their professional duties, it is evident that there exists a real need for insurance protection against those occasional lapses or accidents, brought about usually by the inevitable human element, which, under the guise of actionable negligence, might undo the work of a lifetime and in some cases have caused very substantial loss.

ROYAL-LIVERPOOL IN STRONG POSITION

AN EXCEPTIONALLY strong business and financial position is disclosed in the annual reports for 1941 of the Royal Insurance Company, Limited, and the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company, Limited. These two great British insurance institutions transact a worldwide business and, despite war conditions, continue to grow and prosper.

The Royal made a total underwriting profit in 1941 of £1,237,629 as compared with £898,627 in the previous year, while the profit and loss account shows a balance carried forward at the end of 1941 of £2,307,038 as compared with £2,133,084 at the end of 1940. The consolidated balance sheet shows total assets of £65,320,214 at December 31, 1941, the securities being taken in at or below cost and the value of the assets in the aggregate being in excess of the amount stated in balance sheet.

The Liverpool & London & Globe shows a total underwriting profit for 1941 of £750,784, against £616,458 for 1940, while the balance carried forward in the profit and loss account at the end of 1941 was £1,526,905, as compared with £1,459,211 at the end of the previous year. According to the consolidated balance sheet, the total assets at December 31, 1941, were £36,126,365, the securities being included at or below cost. These companies occupy a leading position in the insurance business.

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

Have I the right to change my life insurance policies, which are now made payable to my wife, so that the money will go to my two daughters instead of my wife, without first obtaining her consent to the change?

H. L. D., Kingston, Ont.

You do not require the consent of your wife in order to effect the change referred to, as your daughters as well as your wife belong to the class of beneficiaries known as preferred beneficiaries and as the law gives the policyholder the right to change the beneficiary under a policy from one preferred beneficiary to another preferred beneficiary or other preferred beneficiaries as he may see fit. But a policyholder cannot make a change of beneficiary from a preferred beneficiary to a person outside the class of preferred beneficiaries without the consent of the preferred beneficiary when once the policy has been made payable to such beneficiary. Under the law in Ontario, preferred beneficiaries are the husband, wife, children, adopted children, grandchildren, children of adopted children, father, mother and adopting parents of the person whose life is insured.

Change of beneficiary may be made by filing a declaration with the policy or with the company carrying the insurance, or it may be made by re-writing your will. If made by way of a will, each policy should be identified by number and name of company carrying the insurance. Any subsequent change may be made in the same way. If the change is made by way of a will, it will be deemed to have been made as against any subsequent declaration, at the date of the will and not at the death of the maker of the will.

INVESTORS' SURVEY

THE Survey of Corporate Securities just issued by the Financial Post is widely recognized as an authoritative manual for investors in Canadian securities. The new 16th annual edition contains details respecting some 1500 Canadian companies whose securities are in the hands of the public.

It records earnings for the past three years and gives provisions of bond and stock issues of each company. The price range of Canadian corporation securities for the past eight years is shown in a convenient table. It is published by the MacLean Publishing Company Limited, of Montreal and Toronto, and sells at \$2.00.

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SATURDAY NIGHT

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Status of Foreign Bonds

(Continued from Page 31)

issues. In 1934 a plan for reduced payments was put into effect but was suspended in 1938. Two years later the 1940 Debt Service Plan was instituted whereby partial payments averaging 22 per cent of contract rates were resumed.

The coupons attached to Brazil 7's for example are being paid at 25 per cent of their face value. Sao Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Realization loan coupons receive the highest percentage—50 per cent. Heavy American purchases of war materials, financial assistance through lease-lend, and the influx (and return) of capital are among the factors which are improving the financial status of virtually all South American countries. Brazilian issues have enjoyed a good rise this year—the national issues having nearly doubled in price. Sao Paulo 7's of 1940 sold as low as 14 in 1939 as compared with recent quotations of 60-65. Heavy sinking fund purchases have reduced the latter issue from \$35 million to \$15 million. The present plan of payments expires in March, 1944. It is most unlikely that a less favorable ratio of payments will then be offered to the dollar bondholders. As long as Brazil's foreign trade remains at as prosperous a level as in 1941, its bonds should continue to reflect the country's improved financial and economic status.

Chile The Chilean Loan of 1935 provided for the resumption of par-

tial interest payments which in 1940 were equivalent to \$15.22½ per bond and in 1941 to \$15.39 per bond. Better copper and nitrate revenues have assisted finances but increased national defense expenditures have partially offset this improved domestic economic situation. It should be noted that a Decree issued in January, 1940, modifies the interest payment law to the extent that sums reserved for the payment of interest on unassented bonds would be available to holders only during the calendar year in which payment was declared. About 85 per cent of the outstanding dollar bonds have been stamped accepting the 1935 plan.

Colombia — On June 5, 1941, an offer was made to holders of Republic of Colombia 6% Bonds, January 1, 1961 and October 1, 1961 proposing their exchange for 3% Bonds due October 1, 1970. This offer has been severely criticized by the Foreign Bondholders' Protective Council as being entirely out of line with Colombia's ability to pay. It is also stated that the offer discriminates against the dollar bondholders inasmuch as interest continues to be paid on the internal issues in full. Departmental, municipal and guaranteed obligations of the Republic continue in complete default, with the exception of Barranquilla.

Peru—Last year Peru had a favorable balance of trade in spite of lower gold exports. Heavy U.S. purchases of cotton, sugar, oil and strategic minerals will aid the Republic's economic position. As a result, discussions are now being held with the Foreign Bondholders' Protective Council toward the resumption of interest payments in part on the outstanding dollar loans. The price of Peru 6's has already increased 100 per cent this year and further appreciation is possible. It should not be overlooked however, that unpaid interest on Peru's debt amounts to over 77 per cent of the principal. Willingness versus ability to pay—if only in part—is possibly the explanation of such a bleak record.

Uruguay—Interest has always been paid on Uruguayan dollar issues but in 1937 holders were offered new "Readjustment Bonds" carrying lower rates of interest varying from 3½ to 4 5/16%. As of June 30, 1941, all but 3.5% of the outstanding bonds had been exchanged. Uruguay enjoys a large favorable balance of trade, and should have no difficulty in continuing bond interest service.

Australia, Japan

In addition to the strictly European and South American issues several flotations of two other important borrowing countries—one a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations and the other a mortal enemy—have been sold in the North American market. Australian and Japanese bonds have enjoyed an active market—and shortly before Pearl Harbor were each selling at approximately the same level in New York. Now the comparison is vastly altered.

During the depression Australia faced a serious financial crisis and severe internal adjustments were necessary. However, the dollar payment bonds have been scrupulously serviced as far as interest payments are concerned although no sinking fund payments were made last year. With lease-lend and other direct aid from its Allies, Australia should be able to continue its good record.

On December 6 last the day before the treacherous attack on Hawaii Japanese 6½ per cent Bonds sold at 48 in New York. On December 12 they were suspended from trading. As in the case of the obligations of the other Axis Powers all Japanese issues are now in default and cannot be purchased or sold without special permit. Japanese credit prior to 1940 or 1941 was highly regarded. This was due partially to a belief in the integrity of the people and partially to the fact that Japanese loans abroad have been small in relation to the economic resources of the nation. Today, on both counts, the prestige of Jap loans has sunk to an all-time low. Integrity is a word no longer ap-

plicable with respect to the traits of the Nipponese while the enormous sums which have been and are being spent on armaments, are rapidly bringing the country to the brink of bankruptcy. The future, if any, for Japanese dollar loans rests on the duration and severity of the conflict and therefore the extent to which the vital economic strength of the country has been impaired.

Canadian holders of foreign liens have a slight edge over American holders in that the premium of 10 per cent on New York funds adds a similar percentage to the New York market price. If the depreciation in

price has been great this of course does not help very materially; but nevertheless a bonus is now available to Canadians which may not always be the case.

The decision as to whether to sell or hold foreign bonds at any particular time depends upon the following factors:

(1) Outlook for particular country and issue.

(2) Necessity for immediate income on part of investor.

(3) Level of our own market—relative attractiveness of second-grade domestic bonds and preferred stocks.

News of the Mines

BY J. A. McRAE

BASE metal mining is to be further encouraged throughout Canada through special tax exemptions during the first three years of productivity for any new enterprise properly classified as a base metal or strategic metal producer. This will apply only to new enterprises and is a concession which will not benefit the established producers in any way.

Gold mining continues to occupy a highly favorable place in the minds of those who direct the financial destinies of both Canada and the United States.

Hollinger Consolidated, the leading gold producing mine in Canada, has succeeded in maintaining operations at approximately 5,000 tons of ore daily. Having been in operation for more than thirty years the company has a large number of employees who have been working for the company for many years. Many of these are well beyond the age of usefulness with the armed forces. As a result the manpower probably has not been particularly serious for the company. A review of performance during the first half of 1942 and a survey of conditions at the mine at present reveals every reason to believe that net profits for the current

year may continue to exceed \$1 per share annually.

Mines in British Columbia produced \$78,479,719 in mineral during 1941, compared with \$75,701,155 in the preceding year. Metal production alone was worth \$66,722,034. Gold production during 1941 held remarkably close to the record set in 1940. Output of gold in 1941 was \$23,370,463 compared with \$23,698,444 in the preceding year.

Mines in British Columbia paid a greater aggregate of dividends during 1941 than ever before in the history of that province. In spite of high taxes and in face of difficult labor and material problems the mines distributed \$16,599,402 in dividends during 1941.

Thompson-Lundmark Gold Mines is considered to represent an important example of what may be accomplished in the field of gold mining in Canada's farther north. The property, situated in the Yellowknife area, has had to deal with serious transportation problems, together with all the other handicaps caused by war. Despite this, the comparatively small mill of 115 tons daily capacity has produced upwards of \$70,000 a month so far this year and

has been realizing an operating profit of approximately 45 to 50 per cent of gross output. The output for the month of May was \$73,150 and the operating profit was officially estimated at \$35,150. The results, therefore, promise to encourage more widespread effort in the far northern areas at such time as economic conditions return to normal.

Another "marginal" gold mine has been closed down. This time it is the Box Mine of Con. Mining & Smelting Co. The ore is low grade and could be mined under normal conditions, but at a small margin of profit. Under the present circumstances the parent company will undertake to employ labor and material to better advantage on other mining enterprises. The property is at Goldfields in Saskatchewan.

Wages at the mines of Canada still lead all other industries. The rate prevailing as of the first half of the current year showed a weekly average of \$36.13. This compared with an average of \$27.65 for all Canadian industries. The transportation branch pays \$34.50, manufacturing pays \$28.39, construction and maintenance pays \$24.82, while logging pays \$17.54.

Preston East Dome is milling about 1,000 tons of ore daily. Grade of ore has been lowered to what may be expected to be about the average for some time, namely around \$9 per ton. On this basis of operation the output is expected to range between \$250,000 to \$300,000 every 30 days. The rate of net profit is difficult to estimate at present, but operations so far this year suggest a level of around 28 cents per share annually as established last year will be maintained throughout 1942.

Metal exports from Canada have reached a rate of very close to \$30,000,000 a month, not including gold. An estimate prepared unofficially for SATURDAY NIGHT suggests exports of non-ferrous metals (excluding gold) will amount to around \$151,500,000 for the six months ending June 30, 1942.

Service in Wartime

The work undertaken by us as agents of the British Board of Trade in administering the War Risk Insurance Act 1939 was added to substantially under the War Damage Act 1941, which extended protection from commodities to business plant and equipment and private chattels.

Together with other companies, we have placed at the disposal of the Government the services of our technical staff for inspection purposes, with the object of fire prevention. We have welcomed the opportunity to render similar service in Canada, India and the other Dominions and in the United States.

Insurance is not a commodity that can be rationed and the needs of the community, expanding in many directions under war conditions, require to be adequately met.

We face the future with a sober confidence, and above all with the knowledge that, to the limit of our capacity, we are playing a useful part in sustaining the economic welfare of the Nation and the Community.

The difficulties in maintaining, so far as possible, an efficient organization under wartime conditions have been lightened by the kindly understanding of those we serve, and we thank all our agents and policyholders.

(The above are extracts from statements issued by the Chairman of the Board, Liverpool, England.)

The following brief summary of our world-wide figures for 1941 gives a broad picture of the extent of our operations.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY		LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE	
£14,586,380	Total Premiums (ex Life)	£10,009,347	
2,044,215	Total Life Premiums	997,059	
1,237,629	Total Underwriting Profits	778,784	
\$3,543,509	Total Funds	26,900,744	



ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE
INSURANCE CO. LTD.



\$1,515,315
Dividends returned to policyholders in 1941

Every phase of this Company's operations—its rigid selection of risks, its economy of operation, its conservative management—contributes to the final aim of mutual insurance: to give policyholders the highest protection at the lowest cost.

Applications for Agencies Invited

NORTHWESTERN
MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION
EASTERN CANADIAN DEPARTMENT
Imperial Bldg., Hamilton, Ontario
WESTERN CANADIAN DEPARTMENT
Randall Bldg., Vancouver, B.C.

The Wawanēsa
Mutual Insurance Company
—ORGANIZED IN 1896—
Admitted Assets - \$3,310,837.04
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—Write for Financial Statement—
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Head Office: WAWANESA, Man.
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INSURANCE CO.
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W. R. HOUGHTON, MANAGER

United States
Fidelity & Guaranty
Company
TORONTO

Religion, at Long Last, Gets Into Education

BY F. D. L. SMITH

With the warning before the democracies of the degradation of German Youth by Nazi anti-religious influence in the schools of the Reich, a concrete plan was put forward by the recent convention of the Ontario School Trustees and Ratepayers Association for non-denominational religious instruction in the public schools of that province. Mr. Smith outlines and comments on the resolutions adopted.

EDUCATIONISTS are at last able to record definite progress towards making religious instruction a fundamental factor in the schools of Ontario. It is high time for such a development. It has been estimated by some authorities that only 35 per cent of the children of suitable age attend Sunday School in Ontario and that attendance is for only one hour a week. The public schools are religiously neutral, and hence tend to be atheistic in their influence.

Today, for the first time since Egerton Ryerson organized the school system of the province a hundred years ago, a concrete and carefully considered plan has been put forward for the inclusion of religion in the approved course of studies. It was denominational prejudices that prevented Ryerson from introducing religious teaching into the curriculum, and the same obstacle has stood in the way ever since. Four generations have more or less recognized and regretted the deficiency, but until lately little has been done about it.

In the past year the heads of churches have devoted increased attention to the problem. So has the National Council of Education. In various Ontario communities the Department of Education has facilitated the use of school buildings for religious instruction by the clergy and teachers for one or two or more hours a week. Local pressure for the innovation has followed a growing recognition of the need for a change if popular ignorance of the Bible and of the foundations of our civilization is not to continue to spread.

Teachers or Clergy?

Along with this development has arisen much discussion as to whether religious instruction can be most effectively given in the schools by school teachers or by the clergy. An objection to the clergy has been that the children regard ministers, particularly of other denominations, as outsiders from the school standpoint. On the other hand there is a dearth of teachers properly qualified to do the job.

Inspired by these considerations, and alarmed by what systematic Nazi education has accomplished in a few short years in the demoralization and dehumanization of a whole German generation, Canadian educationists are now coming to grips with a vitally important problem. At the recent

spring convention of the Ontario School Trustees and Ratepayers Association the delegates approved (unanimously except for a single dissenting voice) a series of resolutions calling upon the provincial Government to give religious instruction an adequate place in the public school system. The resolutions so adopted were to this effect:

(1) That religious instruction be an obligatory subject. (2) That pupils in their examinations in this subject be given credits as in other subjects. (3) That teachers to handle this new subject be trained in the College of Education and certificated by the Department; and that these teachers receive salaries on the same basis as specialists in other subjects. (4) That the scope of the work in urban and rural areas, the import of the moral and spiritual teaching, and the syllabus and textbooks required be indicated under the direction of the Department of Education; and that ample time be taken in perfecting the plan and equipping the teachers for the inspiring work which is to be theirs. (5) That in order that a commencement may be made at once in the secondary schools, the plan of systematic Bible reading without creedal interpretation be adopted, and the principals empowered to appoint suitable teachers from their staffs to direct such systematic reading. (6) That the syllabus issued by the Department be adopted by school boards, and that such boards at once contact religious teachers in their communities with a view to promoting general Bible study.

Place in the Schools

These resolutions had been drawn up after due deliberation over a considerable time by the well known journalist, Mr. J. G. Elliott, for long editor of the Kingston *Whig* and *Whig-Standard*, and for half a century an active school trustee. Being a public-spirited citizen Mr. Elliott conceives that religious training for the whole population and especially for the young is essential to the development and maintenance of a true civilization and indeed of a sound democracy. Hence his conviction that the subject must take its place in the schools with history, mathematics, philosophy, mechanics, and other subjects. In emphasizing the need of this step Mr. Elliott has contended that what Canadian schools teach for the next few years will determine what sort of a nation we shall have on this northern half of the continent. He has added:

"Pondering over the best permanent type of Religious Instruction in our schools, I was impressed by the statement of the Minister of Education, who in replying to a resolution of the Ontario Urban School Trustees Association expressed the opinion that the teacher is the proper person to give the instruction, and that all teachers attending the Normal Schools will in future be better prepared for this work. A trained, qualified, and certificated teacher of religion is required. . . No cheap or free instruction will do. To create a spiritual atmosphere in the schools the best talent, trained and developed, must be obtained. Those engaged must hold certificates from the College of Education. They must understand child nature and child

psychology and teach with religious fervor. . . The school must train for the best and highest in citizenship and democracy. Just as we give special courses in art, music, vocational training, so must we have the fullest spiritual training for the young men and women who are to mould the children's minds and hearts during their school years for happy living here and hereafter."

Judge G. W. Morley of Owen Sound who followed Mr. Elliott in moving the resolutions declared that there is no thought of the dogmas of any church being taught in the schools. His Honor pointed out that as a result of a similar popular demand the Government of British Columbia had recently introduced religious instruction in its schools which had heretofore ignored religion altogether. The Judge added that but for the wholesale corruption of young Germany in the schools Hitler could not have become the greatest power for evil in the world today.

Adventure in Citizenship

BY JEAN E. FERGUSON

Small towns all over Canada are beginning to have the experience of having groups of Japanese in their midst. The reaction is usually at first suspicious or even hostile, but in the case of Glencoe this is rapidly giving place to sympathy.

And there is beginning to be some wondering what is going to happen to the second-generation Canadian Japanese when the war is over.

weeks after the arrival of the group, he sat with one plump hand on his knee, the other holding a letter from his former employers. He spoke of his work, preferred to talk about cooking rather than about Japan where he had been born.

"Yes, I came to Canada when I was 13 years old. My father, my family were here. I came with my uncle. Only one sister is in Japan, but she is dead there. I live with Canadians. I stay at the hotel until war is over. Then I stay at a private home."

Canadian Japs

He blinked, tried to tell what his feelings had been when he was asked to register and move. His face was not expressionless, but smooth except when broken by a quick smile. Shiochi Nishi stood against a post, watching, his arms folded, his face smiling. He is the foreman, an older man, with thick grey-streaked black hair. He spoke readily of his fishing business, of the boats he had sold to private companies and to the Navy, of his work here. He told hesitantly how he had sent his wife and children back to Japan in 1931 when his father died.

"I am the oldest son and I had to care for my mother. No, I have not heard from my family since June last year. My son is now 15."

Two young boys, both black-haired, clean-faced, sat nearby, embarrassed and interested. George Uyede, 19 years old, came from Victoria. His two brothers are at Glencoe too. He had finished high school in Victoria, had been driving a truck. The other boy, Tommy Hoito, good-looking and less embarrassed, spoke quickly in familiar slang. He had stopped high school at the end of his second year, and since then had worked at many jobs, more recently in a logging camp. He spoke proudly of his father who had fought in World War I. He himself had tried to enlist. He was quick to say that he had not yet been able to go to the town movie, but had been to church three times. He, like

feelings which are convenient to their rulers."

The Germans have set us a striking example of the vicious results obtainable from a sustained program of deliberate popular degradation. It is surely up to Canada to outmatch the Huns with such a system of enlightened, freedom-inspiring education as will make this Dominion, like England, a source of sweetness and light to the rest of the world.

It will seem to many that in the planning and carrying out of such a far-reaching reformation there is plenty of room for co-operation between church and state, between clergy and school teachers. Clergymen will surely have to do much of the proposed religious teaching, at least until such time as an adequate body of specially trained and certificated religious teachers has been turned out under a system yet to be approved, developed, and placed in operation by the Department of Education and its able officials.

the majority of the men, belongs to the United Church. One older man is a Buddhist and one professes no religion. Most are high-school graduates, but there is only one university graduate. They have an intense loyalty to each other. *The New Canadian*, a newspaper published in Vancouver, especially for these evacuees, has articles from camps in the district. In the June 13 issue, a message from Mayor Hubbell of Chatham, asking for sugar-beet workers, is given prominence. Kunio Shimizu, former general secretary of the Japanese Canadian Citizens' Council, now in a farm service force camp at Valetta, has wired to Vancouver to ask British Columbia Nisei to join the camps in Ontario.

The camp at Glencoe provided needed workers for the sugar-beet fields. The labor is new to most of the men; the pay is low, because their slowness prevents them from earning a higher wage. The most interesting development which has come as a result of the situation is not in the Japanese, who show, superficially at least, a marked matter-of-fact acceptance and a desire to live as naturally as they can. The change that has come in Glencoe is more important.

Our one Oriental had been Jimmy Lee, the laundry-man. Now, on Saturday night, we meet four or five short, good-looking boys whose skin alone marks them. They are allowed in town only in small groups. We are accustomed to them now and our only reaction is one of curiosity. At church, three well-dressed young men sit quietly in the next pew. The merchants who complained loudly at their coming have profited from the large orders of food and supplies. The timid souls have realized that it takes more than a yellow skin to make an enemy.

If they remain here, more and more of us will be asking, "What is going to happen to these boys when the war is over? How can they, who have been taken just when they would be starting in some business or profession, be worked into the pattern of community life? We are responsible for their guard now; we will be responsible for them when the danger is over. Does a yellow skin make a second-generation Japanese more dangerous than a second-generation German or Italian?"

Because we allowed four hundred Japanese a year to come in and settle on our coast while we kept out the Chinese, it is our fault that these people were concentrated in vital areas. It will be our fault if the innocent, loyal Nisei, of whom there are large numbers, suffer indefinitely by the precautions taken against the traitors. It is Glencoe's problem now, as well as British Columbia's. It is a lesson in citizenship which is being taught. Will we and they learn it better this time than we did before?



A bomb-door which picked up a piece of enemy "flak" in the continuing, heavy assaults on the well-defended centres of German war-power is examined by a member of the RAF's expert repair crew. Its task is to restore quickly to action the machines which receive such damages.